The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Fighting for the Last Three Days in Maryland.

The Rebels Attempting to Escape into Virginia.

Our Cavalry and Artillery Harassing Their Rear.

One of Their Trains Captured and Half a Mile of Another One Burnt.

Repulse of Longstreet from Harper's Ferry on Friday.

The Fighting There Renewed Yesterday Morning.

Our Main Column Expected to Overtake the Enemy Yesterday Afternoon.

Enthusiastic Reception of Our Army in Frederick.

No Danger of an Invasion of Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Heavy Battle Proceeding at Harper's Ferry—The Rebels in Retreat Westward, and our Forces in Rapid Pursuit.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 14—10 P. M.

A gentleman who left Poolesville at 10 o'clock this morning says that heavy firing was heard there from daylight till the time he left, from the direction of Harper's Ferry.

Our latest accounts, through private channels, from Maryland, represent the rebels in retreat westward, and our troops in rapid pursuit.

It is believed that a conflict has taken place at Harper's Ferry, and that a rebel force has been ordered to that point from the South.

Our forces entered Frederick on Friday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, encountering the rebel cavalry under Fitz-Hugh Lee, about three miles from the city, and attacking them with such impetuosity that they at once broke and fled. They attempted in vain to rally in the town.

About 450 of their sick and wounded was left behind.

Their horses are described as being mere skeletons. The streets was strewn with old shoes and clothes, which the rebels had cast off and left.

The office of the Union paper, the *Examiner*, was partially destroyed.

The reception of our troops was most enthusiastic. Ladies wore the National colors, and children were decked with maritime Union flags.

It appears that the rebels did not receive much encouragement there, and were somewhat disappointed, after having been invited over, and assured that the whole State would hail them as deliverers. Lee's proclamation had but little effect, and the whole number of recruits furnished by Frederick County was only about 70. Full one-half the rebel troops there are said to have been foreigners.

A speech was made in town by Howell Cobb, who was very drunk and stupid.

Our forces are in fine spirits.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 14—Midnight.

That the fight has been progressing in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry seems beyond question. Both on the Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac heavy firing has been heard all day, with but brief interruptions. The reports were audible two miles from the City.

The news thus far, received through private sources, gives promise of benificent results to the Union cause, and has accordingly elated the spirits of all loyal men.

Mail communication with Frederick will be resumed to-morrow.

From the Star of Saturday Evening.

Gen. Burnside yesterday occupied Frederick in force, and this morning, doubtless, left it in pursuit of the retiring enemy, so close upon whose rear he certainly is that a battle to-day is, it seems to us, inevitable. In fact, we are persuaded that he must have had quite a skirmish with them shortly after it became light enough this morning for both commanders to appreciate their closeness to each other.

Heavy firing at Harper's Ferry was certainly heard last evening up the river, which tells that up to that time the rebels had not been able to beat Col. Miles' gallant command. Gen. McClellan, we presume, is pushing on, vigorously to his relief, and we anticipate that he must make much progress in that direction to-day, unless checked for the time being by becoming involved in a general engagement, which strikes us as being by no means improbable.

The rebel commanders seem desperately bent on creating the impression that their numbers are overwhelmingly large. Persons (unmilitary) coming within our lines say that they boast of being quite a quarter of a million strong on both sides of the river. How preposterous this story is, is evident in the utter impossibility of feeding such a force with such resources as the rebels possess. While we know that they have generally managed to outnumber us when desiring so to do, and thus to gain essential advantages over us, we place no faith whatever in their quarter-of-a-million story; having seen or heard nothing since the enemy appeared in force on the Rappahannock to justify the bellief that they can have half those numbers.

The force with which Jackson is said to have a day or two since recrossed the river at Williamsport is precisely the force with which he filed from the Rappahannock through Jeffersonton (Culpepper County) up around the base of the Blue Ridge to Salem, where he unexpectedly flanked Gen. Pope. On no occasion in the after battles did the rebels display more than three times that force (90,000 in all.) Nor have we been able to hear of any escaped prisoner, deserter or other person capable of making an estimate of a force who rates them at over that strength.

Under all the circumstances within our knowledge, we are believers that the decisive engagement or engagements of the war are being commenced to-day between the Monocacy and the Blue Ridge.

From the Second Edition of the Star.

It turns out that the rebel force so near Burnside at daybreak this morning, was about six regiments of cavalry—evidently their rear guard. As troops of that description do not pretend to stand shelling long, they doubtless showed him their heels after a few rounds. We anticipated a battle there to-day, under the belief that they were infantry; but as they prove to be cavalry we now see little chance for one except possibly on the line of the river road, where a rebel force to prevent communication with Harper's Ferry may be posted, at or in the rear of the Point of Rocks.

Apropos of the strength of the rebel army: A Virginia captain, of much intelligence, told a relative in Leesburgh, during the recent passage of Lee's army through it, that the rebel force was then 84,000, though Lee expected it would be increased 30,000 or 40,000 by accessions of Secessionists in Maryland. What a woful disappointment he has met with, indeed!

IMPORTANT FROM FREDERICK.

The Occupation of the City by Our Forces—Enthusiastic Reception by the People—The Enemy's Rear Guard Hard Pushed—Capture and Destruction of their Trains—Heavy Fighting at Harper's Ferry—The Rebels Trying to Get Into Virginia—Probable Battle Yesterday Afternoon.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The following was received this morning by the Associated Press Agent, by special messenger:

Frederick, Saturday, Sept. 13.

Frederick is ours. The first of our forces entered the east end of the town at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Half an hour later, a cavalry force, under command of Gen. Pleasanton, entered the city by way of the Market-street turnpike.

The main body of the rebel forces evacuated the City on Thursday.

A few cavalry from the command of Gen. Stewart and the Hampton Legion made a charge upon our troops when the latter entered, but the enemy were speedily repulsed. Our loss was two killed and six wounded, while the rebels suffered at least to that extent.

The reception of our forces was of a most enthusiastic charactrr. The entire city was overjoyed, and the people turned out *en masse* to welcome our forces. All along the streets through which our forces passed flags were waved from house-tops and windows, and the sidewalks were lined with spectators, including a full representation of ladies.

The rebel forces are represented to be about 125,000 strong.

The citizens of Frederick have suffered much from the rebel incursion, including the loss of domestic supplies.

The enemy were in a starving and ragged condition, many of them being without shoes. *They confidently expected that at least 50,000 men would flock to them in Frederick County.*

Jackson was here, together with Longstreet and Hill. They left Frederick with the intention, as reported, of going to Pennsylvania, but subsequent events seem to indicate *they will endeavor to retreat in to Virginia by way of Williamsport.*

This morning an engagement is going on at the foot of the mountains on the road to Sandy Hook, with the rebels, consisting of 2,000 cavalry and three batteries.

A portion of the enemy went to Hagers'own, while Jackson took the left hand road toward Harper's Ferry.

The rebels left 450 of their sick in Frederick.

About 40 prisoners were taken last night and this morning, between this city and the mountains.

Frederick, Saturday, Sept. 13—P. M.

On our way hither this morning from Urbana, after crossing the Monocacy, Gen. McClellan and staff passed through Gen. Sumner's corps, who opened their ranks for that purpose. The enthusiasm with which he was received by that veteran corps is beyond description.

Before the rebels left Frederick, they sacked and destroyed the *Union* newspaper office. The ladies here were forced to hide the American flags about their persons to prevent the rebels from carrying them off.

In the artillery duel yesterday, which lasted till one o'clock, between Gen. Pleasanton and the rear-guard of the rebels, we had three horses killed and two wounded. The rebels, fearful of being surrounded by infantry, fell back three miles beyond the mountains to Middletown, from which place they were driven in the afternoon.

Our troops held the town during the night.

Sunday Morning, Sept. 14.

There is no probability that our troops will remain inactive.

There is now no fear of an invasion of Pennsylvania. The troops are in excellent spirits at their reception by the people of the State.

The sick and wounded rebels left here have been paroled.

Yesterday afternoon, the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Farnsworth, charged on two rebel regiments of cavalry and three guns a short distance above Middletown, on the road to Hagerstown. We had three men wounded, and took forty prisoners. This charge is represented as having been a splendid affair.

Later in the afternoon four squadrons of the Third Indiana Cavalry charged on a regiment of cavalry, supported by artillery, on the road leading from Middletown to Harper's Ferry. It was a desperate affair. We lost thirty men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded during yesterday was double that of ours.

Our cavalry so pushed the enemy's wagon trains yesterday, *that they were forced to burn half a mile of wagons to prevent their falling into our hands.*

A man who left Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon, reports that Longstreet was repulsed there in the forenoon. At this writing, 8 A. M., the battle has been renewed in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The firing is rapid and heavy.

Our main columns will come up with the enemy, it is thought, this afternoon, when a battle, it seems, must take place.

The forces engaged by our troops, yesterday, were those covering the rebel retreat.

The men are in fine spirits, and anxious to be led forward to rid the Marylanders, who have treated them so well, of all invaders.

INPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

The Cannonading at Harper's Ferry—The Reception of Burnside and McClellan in Frederick—The Bridges over the Monocacy, &c.

Baltimore, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The report that the rebels had made an attack on the Northern Central Railroad is unfounded.

There was cannonading at Harper's Ferry all day yesterday, ceasing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The result has not yet been learned.

Gen. Burnside passed through Frederick early on Saturday morning, and the whole army pushed on after the enemy by every road, even crossing the fields. *The people turned out to welcome Burnside, with the wildest enthusiasm*—men, women and children—and when McClellan came the people blocked up the streets so that it was difficult for him to reach his headquarters. The scene is described as most grand. The waving of flags and handkerchiefs was universal, and even the women and children screamed words of welcome at the top of their voices.

Our advance guard entered Frederick on Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and had a skirmish on the streets with Stuart's Cavalry. Several were killed and wounded on both sides, and Col. Moore, of the loyal Virginia Cavalry, was captured by the rebels and carried off, but afterward recovered.

The rebels did not destroy any of the three turnpike bridges over the Monocacy, but left nothing but the piers standing of the splendid iron railroad bridge.

A rebel train of one hundred ammunition and subsistence wagons was captured by Gen. Franklin, and about one hundred and fifty prisoners had been sent into Frederick.

Baltimore, Sunday, Sept. 14.

Two railroad employes, who were taken prisoners by Jackson, near Williamsport, have returned. They say he took them with him across the river, and when his division had crossed on Friday allowed them to return. *There can, therefore, be no doubt of the fact that Jackson is on the other side of the river.*

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURGH.

The Sound of the Battle Heard in Hanover, Greencastle and Chambersburgh—Retreat of the Rebels from the Pennsylvania State Line—Active Military Operations.

Harrisburgh, Sunday, Sept. 14.

Heavy cannonading was heard this morning at Hanover, Greencastle and Chambersburgh, proceeding apparently from an action between McClellan's Army and the rebels south of Hanover.

Gen. Reynolds has been assigned to the command of the army for the defence of Pennsylvania.

Edward McPherson, candidate for reëlection to Congress in the Sixteenth Congressional District, is on the Staff as volunteer Aid-de-Camp.

Later.—The excitement has increased by the reported cannonading heard at Chambersburgh and Greencastle.

Military operations are progressing finely.

Regiments are constantly being forwarded. Troops are pouring in on foot and by rail from all directions.

Harrisburgh, Sunday, Sept. 14—P. M.

Information from rebel sources, received at headquarters at 8 o'clock this evening, state that the rebel pickets had retired from the State line into Maryland, and that our pickets had been extended southward. No signs of the enemy were visible in the neighborhood of Middleburgh and Waynesboro' Penn.

Yesterday a portion of our cavalry appeared within three miles of Hagerstown, without any signs of the enemy. On Saturday their scouts were reported to be three miles south of Greencastle.

Heavy cannonading was distinctly heard in Greencastle this morning in the direction of Harper's Ferry, up to 1 o'clock, when it ceased. As to the result, nothing has been received.

GOOD NEWS ON THE WAY.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The special correspondent of the *Press*, who is *en route* direct from McClellan's army, which he left last night, telegraphs briefly from Baltimore that *his news is good.*

The rumor about the repulse of Burnside is false.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.

LETTERS FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

FROM KNEESVILLE.

The Approach to Frederick City—The Army Moving in Parallel Columns—Positions of the Various Corps—Everything in Readiness for a Battle—Rumors of the Rebel Force, &c.

Kneesville, Md., Wednesday, Sept. 10—10 P. M.

Our army has encamped for the night at this place, which is about four miles nearer Frederick City than Middlebrook on the "Big Senaca," where it encamped last night. From the last named place, the army moved at about 8 o'clock in parallel columns. Banks, (now Williams') column on the right, (in Divisions right in front); Sumner's Corps, consisting of Richardson's and Sedgwick's Divisions, and Kimball's Indiana Brigade, the centre; Franklin's Corps is at our left, at or near Poolesville, and to the right of all of us is King's and Burnside's.

The fact that we moved only 4 miles to-day, and the position of the troops—passing through woods and over fields—indicates that the enemy may be expected at any moment. The batteries are in position to-night so as to cover all the approaches to our camp from the front, right and left, and everything betokens a fight. Our march was cut short to-day by information received from scouts, but what that information was I have no means of knowing except as indicated in the movements as above stated.

We see no open secesh element here at all, but hear many wonderful stories. Our scouts brought in yesterday five rebel soldiers; they say the rebel force in Virginia is 500,000,—that there are 125,000 at Sugar Loaf Mountain and Frederick City, in Maryland, and that 100,000 more rebs would cross into the State to-day. These stories sound very large—but there are people here who believe them. There is but little doubt that Sugar Loaf Mountain is strongly fortified and in all probability there will be a battle at that point.

Residents here say that there has been a constant stream of recruits passing out of the State to gain the rebel army for several weeks past; only a few of these men, they say, belong in the county but are mainly from Baltimore. This current has only been obstructed within the last two days.

The soldiers make sad havoc with the crops wherever they go; fruit trees are wantonly destroyed in the effort to obtain the unripe fruit, and hundreds of acres of corn have been laid waste. Sheep, hogs and chickens are gathered up with impunity, and no one makes any objection. The owners dare not, and the General in command does not, because, I presume, he thinks such an order would not lessen the evil. While I write, a farmer in the vicinity is here in search of several valuable horses stolen last night. He would be far more likely to find them in Washington than here.

I am informed by an officer that a scouting party of ten men—one man from each company in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Col. DeKorpnay, was left at Blackburns Ford the day after the fight at Bull Run, and that they only reached Washington yesterday, after suffering untold hardships; they brought in sixteen straggling secesh soldiers and two negroes, and valuable information as to the movements of the enemy.

Friday, Sept. 11, 1862.

All is quiet this morning, and our troops were put in motion at 4 o'clock, expecting to make nine miles to-day.

FROM BARNESVILLE.

Preparations for the Capture of Sugar Loaf Mountain—A Reconnoissance with Cavalry and Artillery—Gallantry of Our Cavalry—The Position of the Enemy Discovered—Rebel Movements, &c.

Barnesville, Md., Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

Yesterday, a cavalry reconnoissance was made at Sugar Loaf Mountain. The force engaged in the expedition consisted of the Sixth United States Cavalry, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and Third Indiana Cavalry—the whole under the immediate command of Capt. Wm. P. Saunders who is the present acting Colonel of the Sixth United States Cavalry. Two pieces of artillery, attached to Benson's Battery, now commanded by Lieut. Haynes, were also with the expedition.

The force moved from Barnesville at 9 A. M., taking two roads to the mountain. Each road branches off from the main road, which intersects the town, and approaches the mountain on the western side. At the foot of the mountain and nearly encircling it, is another road, communicating with towns north and south. Arriving at this road, the force was distributed in various directions, a portion acting as pickets, another as supports to the artillery, and still another forming the advance guard. The mountain itself is distant from Barnesville about one and a half miles. From the base to the summit, it is covered with dense wood and thick undergrowth, making the position a favorable one for the party in possession, on account of elevation, and natural means furnished by the timber for the protection of the men and concealment of the batteries.

In advancing to the mountain a portion of the Eighth Illinois and Eighth Pennsylvania troops dismounted and were ordered to deploy through the woods. Lieut. Haynes then placed his two pieces of artillery in position, in a knoll about half a mile from the base of the mountain on the western side, and commenced shelling the woods, in order to draw the enemy's fire, that his position might be ascertained. The enemy, however, understood the manœuvre, and did not respond at the time. Capt. Saunders next led the First Squadron of the Sixth United States Cavalry through the woods to an open space, a few rods from the road. On the opposite side of the space the enemy's pickets were discovered, fired upon and driven back. The squadron then advanced toward the summit of the mountain, but had not proceeded far when the rebels opened upon them with two guns, stationed six hundred feet in their front. The first round from the cannon was succeeded by a volley of musketry. This was rather close quarters for mounted cavalry, and the squadron was ordered to fall back. But little damage was effected by the enemy's fire, in consequence of a too high range. Many of the bullets, however, passed through the men's hats. The locality of the rebels having been exposed, Lieut. Haynes was enabled to bring his pieces to bear at better advantage, and it is believed that they did good service for the next half hour. At the expiration of that time the First Squadron of the Sixth made another charge upon the enemy, but was again compelled to retire for the very good reason that a strong line of infantry, protected by woods, is an overmatch for a small troop of mounted cavalry, in an exposed position. The cavalry, with the exception of a strong vedette guard, returned to town about dark. During the skirmish the Sixth had one man killed—Corp. Wm. Alexander, of Co. H—and one wounded—Wm. Gibbie, of Co. B. Those two were the only casualties on our side. The enemy held the ground at night.

At the apex of the mountain could be distinctly seen a rebel signal-officer, waving a secesh flag. Lieuts. Geo. J. Clarke and N. H. Camp, of the Union Signal Corps, are in town, and intend to perform their duty on the summit of the mountain some time during the day. It is thought the rebel officer will be forced to vacate the premises in a few hours, as a body of infantry has proceeded out to attack the enemy, and take possession of the mountain.

Yesterday morning a squadron of the Eighth Illinois advanced to the conjunction of the Potomac and Monocacy Rivers. The rebels were observed driving a herd of two or three hundred cattle across the Potomac; into Virginia, at Nolan's Ferry. Seven or eight supply-wagons were also seen crossing in the same direction. The teams and cattle were guarded by a heavy force of infantry. It is supposed that the cattle were obtained from farmers in Maryland, and were being sent to Longstreet, who is reported to be with his command on the Virginia side of the river. The wagons doubtless contained previsions, also collected on Maryland soil.

Nothing has yet transpired to prove that the rebels are leaving Frederick for a position further north. Scouts bring the intelligence that their main force is still between the Potomac and Monocacy Rivers.

Indications favor the belief that the next battle will take place in the vicinity of Monocacy, and *unless the rebels on this side of the Potomac are extremely active in reoccupying Virginia soil*, the public will not have long to await the accounts of the important event.

WHIT.

FROM SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN.

The Capture of the Mountain by the National Forces—The Rebel Signal Officers Shelled Out—The Enemy Believed to be Retreating—Uncertainty as to their Real Force—Capture of Supplies by Them, &c.

Sugar Loaf Mountain, Frederick Co., Md.,
Friday, Sept. 12, 1862.

I have followed Hancock's Brigade to the foot of Sugar Loaf, in pursuit of the rebel forces. Yesterday a battery was brought up to within two miles of the crest of the mountain, and several shells were thrown into it. They exploded over and around the signal station, which the rebels had occupied for two days, and they immediately retired. Last evening, the Union Signal Corps, under Capt. Fisher, went up and occupied the crest of the mountain, and signaling was kept up throughout the night. There has been occasional skirmishing between Barnesville and the mountain; also in the neighborhood of Hyattstown, without material result. It is stated that *the enemy were yesterday retreating, or moving in the direction of the Point of Rocks.* The Signal Corps saw from Sugar Loaf a body of cavalry proceeding toward Frederick City yesterday, about 4 P. M.

Great uncertainty prevails in this part of the State as to the real force of the rebels, but they are known to have had one brigade of infantry in the mountain yesterday morning. They moved away on being shelled, but on account of the woody nature of the country it could not be known what direction they took. *Their only effective force in the State is believed to be in the shape of cavalry.* A rumor reached here yesterday that a part of the rebel cavalry had appeared near Ellicott's Mills, but it is disputed this morning.

A large body of Union forces, consisting of Franklin's Corps, moved from near Barnesville this morning.

Gen. Cochrane's Brigade yesterday morning moved over to the mouth of the Monocacy, to watch against the advance of any more rebel troops across the river and to prevent them recrossing to the Virginia side.

Things are considerably "mixed," but we are doing the best we can to circumvent the movements of Jackson and his rebel army. Longstreet and Lee are also in command of portions of the Southern forces, the latter (Fitzhugh Lee,) being chief of cavalry. Various opinions prevail as to the objects they aim at. A considerable number have, no doubt, joined the rebels since they came into Maryland, but there has been no such general uprising as they were led to expect, and they are said to be disappointed at their reception. It is well known that large droves of cattle have been sent from Maryland to Virginia for the subsistence of Gen. Lee's army, and that within three days.

Our own pickets reported the fact, and they were allowed to proceed without opposition. The fact was reported to me by an army officer while at Barnesville yesterday.

It rained yesterday, cooling the atmosphere and laying the dust, greatly to the relief of the troops, who have been almost suffocated by the dry and dusty state of the roads.

P. S.—Albert S. Wiley, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, who was seriously wounded in a cavalry skirmish in Poolesville, last Friday, is doing well at the house of Uriah Miles, between Darnestown and Poolesville. A rebel lieutenant, who was wounded in a skirmish near Barnesville, died and was buried yesterday near that place.

E. S.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Excitement in Baltimore—The Rebels Occupying Westminster.

Baltimore, Friday, Sept. 12, 1862—11½ A. M.

Baltimore is excited again to-day with the report that the rebels have occupied Westminster, within twenty-eight miles of this city. The force taking possession is said to be a squadron of 500 cavalry and two pieces of artillery. The information is accepted here as reliable, and this advance is regarded as a demonstration against Baltimore, or rather a movement toward severing its lines of communication, which, I have every reason to believe, has been all along one of the principal purposes of the rebel entry into Maryland.

Westminster is a town of about one thousand inhabitants; the terminus of the Western Maryland Railroad, which branches off from the Northern Central road at Relay, a short distance from Baltimore. It has a court-house, two newspapers, two churches, two banks, and with the usual variety of grocery-stores from which to supply rebel necessities.

Carroll County, of which Westminster is the shire-town, is one of the rich border counties from which slavery has been almost excluded by the influence of Free State associations. Out of a population of over 20,000, it has less than 1,000 slaves. It is rich in agricultural productions, judging from the number of cultivated farms; though that section of the State is hilly and rocky, and mines of copper and iron are worked in the county.

Another such advance movement will carry the rebels past the Western Central Railroad, and almost within reach of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Road. Whether the news to-day be reliable or not, it is in keeping with what I can learn of Confederate plans.

A VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

Desperate Fight and Defeat of the Rebels, near Munfordsville.

Louisville, Sunday, Sept. 14.

There has been much excitement in this city, this afternoon, in consequence of news of a battle between our forces and the rebels, at Munfordsville.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Sunday, Sept. 14.

The rebels, under Gen. Duncan, attacked our forces at Green River, near Munfordsville, about 3 o'clock this afternoon. The fight lasted till 11 A. M. Our men fought bravely, firing the last shot. The rebels were repulsed with heavy loss. The rebels sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted. Col. Wilder, of the Seventeenth Indiana, commanded the National forces.

The Funeral of Col. George W. Pratt.

Albany, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The funeral of Col. George W. Pratt, of the Twentieth Regiment, took place to-day. It was one of the largest assemblages ever seen at the Capital on a similar occasion. It was attended by the Governor and Staff, the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, and a number of distinguished strangers from New York, Greene and Ulster Counties. There were also deputations from Masonic Orders, Leather Merchants of New York, &c. Religious services were performed by Bishop Potter, Dr. Pitkin, Rev. Mr. Potter, and others. The pageant on the part of the Masonic Societies was one of the finest seen in many years. Gov. Seymour and Erastus Corning, closely connected by marriage with the deceased, were present as mourners. Among the bearers were Col. Astor and Mr. Isham, of New-York, and Senator Pruyn, of Albany.

Col. Pratt was killed on the 30th of August in a brilliant charge at the head of his regiment. His loss casts a deep gloom over the community.

Departure of the First Metropolitan Regiment.

The First Metropolitan Regiment, Col. Turnbull, left Riker's Island yesterday afternoon, for Washington, under Lieut.-Col. Nott. The regiment mustered full ranks, and in one hour and forty minutes from the time the order was given, the entire command was on board the steamers. Several of the men are absent on passes, and these will leave this evening with Col. Turnbull. It is only six weeks since the regiment first began to recruit. It is officered mostly from the Seventh and Seventy-[illegible] Regiments.

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

Letters from Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert to Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

NO. TWO.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

Dear Sir: It might at first sight appear that to a man who had passed five months in a close prison, leaving his cell only for exercise in a yard of 90 feet by 20, and surrounded by a wall 30 feet in height, those five months must necessarily have been a blank, so far at least as his relations with the outer world are concerned. But such was by no means the case with myself during my confinement in the jail of Richmond City. Besides my frequent intercourse with my counsel, (for I never ceased to agitate the question of my release,) I was enabled, through the kindness of friends then residing in Richmond, to carry on a full and constant correspondence with various points at the South, including the camp at Manassas itself.

My jailers were discreet and decent fellows, who seemed to have some sense of the horrible injustice and indecency of their superiors; and though they maintained the discipline of their prison, they acted toward me on the doctrine of the ancient German proverb, that things unseen are non-existent. My letters came and went in the most retiring and unobtrusive way; but I am bound in justice to the police of the Confederate States to say, that as I never attempted to correspond with any one at the North, I do not know whether in that case my success would have been as conspicuous as it certainly was in keeping up my relations with my friends at the South.

On the second morning after my incarceration, having heard nothing in the interval either from my "friends" of the Confederate Government, or from my companion Bassford, in whose charge I had left my luggage at the hotel, I determined to send for a lawyer and take the case into my own hands. Among the prisoners whom I found in Gov. Letcher's Bastile, was Dr. Richards, of Washington, the family physician of President Lincoln, who had come into Virginia to bring away his son, a schoolboy at Charlottesville, and having been seized by the rebel forces, had been shut up for three weeks in this place. Dr. Richards advised me to secure the services of Mr. A. Judson Crane, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, who was in the habit of coming to the jail on business, and who, in fact, came there while I was deciding upon my course. I sought an interview with Mr. Crane, explained my position, and requested him to draw up my petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Crane frankly stated to me that he had been nominated by Mr. Lincoln to the office of United States District Attorney in Virginia; that he had accepted this nomination, and had filled the office down to the date of the secession of Virginia, and he gave me to understand that this fact might, perhaps, prejudice my case were he to appear in my behalf. I answered, that if he had the courage to accept so unpopular a client as myself, I certainly would not shrink from employing him as my counsel, especially as it had now become a prominent object with me to test as thoroughly as possible, the state of public order and of law in the South.

Mr. Crane had some trouble in finding a Judge who would grant the writ upon my petition, but he finally succeeded in obtaining it from Judge Meredith, who fixed the hearing for Independence Day, but afterward asked for a postponement, the day being still kept as a holiday in Virginia at that time, though it is worth noting, that it was passed over in the present year without observation. On the evening before the hearing was finally had, July 5, my counsel received an intimation that if I would apply directly to the Governor, I could secure my immediate release. This, on my behalf, Mr. Crane very properly declined to do, and we came into Court the next day, prepared to expose the wretched disregard of justice and propriety which had marked this whole affair. Mr. Benjamin had furnished my counsel with a written statement of the strongest character, declaring his full belief in the pacific nature of my intentions in visiting the South. Other officers of the Government had armed us with similar testimony, and from the Attorney-General of South Carolina we had an explicit denial of the statement that legal proceedings had been commenced against me in that State, and a distinct assurance that no requisition for my delivery to that State had been or would be issued, as no ground whatever for such a requisition was known to exist. So confident am I that law and order have been maintained nowhere in the South so scrupulously as in North and South Carolina, that I subsequently tried in vain to have myself removed from Richmond to Charleston, for the purpose of securing a public trial and a recorded exposure of the disgraceful attitude assumed in this business by the Confederate authorities.

Judge Meredith, however, had no intention of affording me any opportunity either to establish my own rights or to confound my secret accusers. He shirked the whole question, and decided that I must be remanded to prison as lawfully held by the Governor of Virginia, under an act of the Virginia Convention, passed in April, 1861. By this act the Governor of Virginia was clothed with authority to issue real *lettres de cachet* against any citizen of the United States whom he might think proper to regard as a "suspicious" person. Had not Virginia been then prostrated under a revolutionary terrorism, I make no doubt that some Virginian judge might have been found sufficiently alive to the grand traditions of his State to bring this atrocious act face to face with the Virginian Bill of Rights. But Judge Meredith, I suppose, like certain other Judges in other States, reads his Blackstone through the ballot-box; and so to prison I returned. The Judiciary having failed me, I was forced to recur to the Executive; and my counsel went to the Governor to demand for me an immediate examination. By a happy accident, Gov. Letcher was found sober, and capable of carrying on a connected conversation. He declined to grant me an examination, for the reason that he did not know what charge had been o could be brought against me. He had confine me, he said, *upon the express request of th Confederate Secretary of State, Mr. Toombs, wh had come to him for that purpose, and upo written statement from Mr. Toombs to the effe that I ought to be released, he would at once lease me!*

On this, Mr. Crane went at once to Mr. Toom taking care to be accompanied by a witness: Mr. Toombs flatly denied his share in my arrest—pro fessed that he knew no reason for detaining m declared that Gov. Letcher was holding me upo his own responsibility, and that he (Toombs) had taken no part at all in the affair. To all which my counsel made answer that if Mr. Toombs would but state in writing the half of all that he had said, his statement would set me free. Mr. TOOMBS rejoined that he would do so with pleasure, that he must first consult with the "President," merely as a matter of formal propriety, but that he would send my counsel the paper he requested on Monday morning. This was on Saturday. Why it should be proper to consult "the President" on a matter with which the Confederate Government had "nothing to do," Mr. CRANE either forgot or forebore to inquire, but he saw me immediately after this interview, and assured me that my release was merely a "question of hours." A word now upon the man BASSFORD. This individual, coming to see me the third day of my confinement, apologized for his apparent desertion of me, on the score of a sudden attack of illness, stated that he had attempted to insert in the *Examiner* a correct account of the facts connected with my arrest, which the editor of that paper had flatly refused to publish, and finally begged me to furnish him with the means of paying his bills and returning to Atlanta. This, of course, I did, and he receipted for the sum in the presence of my counsel. On reaching Atlanta, I am told, he printed a flaming story of the great part he had played in capturing and caging a dangerous public enemy, and received much *kudos*, in consequence, from his fellow-citizens and the patriots of the South generally. When I remember that he might have stolen my trunks, and did not do so, I should be inclined to forgive this pious young gentleman (he was a Southern Methodist, in good standing, I am sorry to say,) his other eccentricities, even though I think it probable that I owe his forbearance in this respect to the accident of my forgetting to furnish him with money before I left the hotel. But to return to matters more important.

Not on Monday, but on Tuesday, came Mr. TOOMBS' promised note to Mr. CRANE. And thus it ran: "Mr. TOOMBS presents his compliments to Mr. CRANE, and begs to say, that after consultation with the President, the Confederate Government decline to interfere in any way in the case of Mr. HURLBERT, it not being within their jurisdiction!" This paper Gov. LETCHER, with some show of reason, utterly refused to receive as a discharge of the accusation upon which he protested that he had ordered my arrest. He no doubt considered it to be what it plainly enough was—a final and cowardly evasion of the responsibility which had been temporarily imposed upon himself. So far, perhaps, Gov. LETCHER, as the French say, "was in his right." But it was evidently his duty in the then circumstances of the case to give me an immediate hearing, in such a form as might compel the Confederate Secretary either to implicate or to acquit me. This he did not do—but simply and stubbornly refused to release me, and so left me impaled upon this point of veracity between Mr. TOOMBS and himself. Meanwhile, my friends in South Carolina were not idle; and on the very day on which my hearing took place before Judge MEREDITH, a letter was received from Mr. TOOMBS by a gentleman in Charleston, which resumes the whole story of the Confederate Government in its relations to the people of the South more eloquently than pages of description. The gentleman to whom I refer is a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, whom to name is to praise, a man venerable, less by his years than by his virtues, just, and tenacious of the right, not easily inflamed by the passion of the populace, nor easily subdued by the terrors of power.

He had written to Mr. TOOMBS, urging it upon him to see me fairly dealt by, and Mr. TOOMBS replied to him, under date of July 3:

> "I think the proceedings against Mr. HURLBERT stupid, foolish, and illegal. But he was in the hands of people who have little respect for Magna Charta, and who were very rancorous against him. Telegrams from the *Mercury* office seemed to lend such verity to charges against him that anyone was afraid to interfere, or even to question them, lest he should be accused of complicity with a spy."

I need hardly call your attention, Sir, to the significance of this most extraordinary epistle, the whole of which I should publish were I not anxious to keep this letter within reasonably readable limits. Here is the Premier, by courtesy, of Mr DAVIS' Cabinet, avowing himself afraid to interfere in arrest of proceedings "foolish, stupid and illegal," lest he should be "accused of complicity with a spy" by people who had "no respect for Magna Charta." Here is a man claiming the position and the consideration of a gentleman and a statesman, who, when he learns that he has only to repeat in writing to the Governor of Virginia what he had already stated in writing to a private citizen, in order to secure the liberation of a prisoner unjustly and illegally confined, utterly refuses to do so. Can evidence more emphatic than this be asked to show that the establishment of the Confederate Government was attended, in some parts, at least, of the South, with a disorganizing revolutionary influence pervading all ranks of society, unsettling the foundations of law, and preparing the way for the worst excesses of the worst forms of despotism?

The months of tedious imprisonment which followed this dead-lock between the Governments of Virginia and of the Confederacy, were passed by me in unceasing efforts to compel a hearing from one or the other authority. In the meantime, I witnessed the constant imprisonment of men of Northern birth upon the most frivolous charges, and more frequently upon no charge at all but that of "Yankeeism." I watched the gathering of the Southern forces in Virginia, and isolated as I was, I could not but see that before the decisive and fatal day of Manassas the preparations of the National army at Washington had begun to inspire into the most confident minds of the South a vague and passionate anxiety. There was the wildest talk of desperate defence and subterranean warfare. The roads leading from Manassas to Richmond were all to be mined—every town was to become another Saragossa—in short, all the puerilities of fear and fury abounded in the talk of men and in the articles of the Press. Then came the 21st of July, with its amazing catastrophe, scarcely credited at first, and when credited, transporting the whole Southern people from the middle air of doubt up to the seventh heaven of triumphant confidence.

It seems to me, Sir, that neither our Government nor our people have ever fully understood the enormous opportunities which the Southern victory of Manassas threw directly in our way. By nine men in ten at the South, I believe that victory was hailed as the substantial end of the war. It fortified all their expectations of foreign intervention; it suspended their organization of domestic defence. By its effects upon the temper and the judgment of our adversaries, the panic of the National troops at Bull Run offered to the National Government all, and more than all, the advantages which inured to the constitutional Government of England in 1745, from the incomparably more disgraceful panic of the British veterans at Preston-Pans. The essential diversities of character and of interests which separate the Slave States from one another, flamed up in the fancied security of their cause, and became flagrant. South Carolina claimed the glory of the day as hers; Virginia and North Carolina retorted by declaring that the troops of the Palmetto State had endangered the common hope by their misconduct under fire. President DAVIS, who reached the battle-field by accident, having only heard of the action while on the train for Gordonsville, excited the indignation of the generals in command, by claiming, or suffering others to claim for him, the final honors of the day; and Gen. BEAUREGARD, in his official report, put down the pretensions of the Executive, with a gracefully sarcastic allusion to his appearance upon the field when the field was won. From the end of July, 1861, to the end of January, 1862, the South was in a condition to have been overwhelmed by a sudden and combined attack of the sea and land forces of the Union. The civil government of the Confederacy was falling daily into deeper contempt. Mr. TOOMBS had been removed from the State Department to make way for Mr. HUNTER, whose appointment was intended to conciliate and satisfy Virginia. It failed to conciliate and satisfy Mr. HUNTER himself who had scarcely entered upon the delights of office before he began to intrigue for an escape from the insignificance of a Cabinet Minister into the importance of a Virginian Senator. The election of Mr. DAVIS and Mr. STEPHENS to the permanent Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Confederation, was hurried upon the South, and it had scarcely been accomplished before the Border States in particular began to murmur at the results, as part of a preconcerted programme for chaining them to the policy of the Gulf. In the Military Department of the Government, Mr. WALKER, of Alabama, a respectable nonentity, had made way for Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, whose hopes of support from his own State had already begun to droop toward that final extinction which they received upon his overwhelming defeat in the candidacy for the Senate, and who consequently clung with desperate tenacity to the personal favor of President DAVIS. Entering upon his office as the President's Lieutenant, Mr. BENJAMIN administered it with so single an eye to the pleasure of his employer, as soon brought upon the War Department the mingled rage and contempt alike of soldiers and of civilians. Mr. DAVIS, with many qualities of no mean order, unites, as is well known, one deadly and depressing trait. He is a man of the bitterest personal prejudices, who lacks alike the magnanimity really to forgive and the sagacity seemingly to forget the pettiest personal injuries. During the Fall of 1861, he estranged still further the already alienated sympathies of the Carolinians, by his obstinate persecution of one of their favorite officers, Col. RIPLEY, their "hero of Fort Moultrie," and he gave marked offence to Georgia by his insensibility to the claims of one of her most conspicuous sons, Gen. W. H. W. WALKER. Col. RIPLEY, at the time of Mr. DAVIS' disgraceful attack as Secretary at War of the United States upon Gen. SCOTT, had sided with the General, and written an article reflecting severely upon the course of the Secretary. For this old offence Mr. DAVIS, become President of the Southern Confederacy, resolved to punish Col. RIPLEY, who was accordingly "overslaughed" six times in the promotions to the rank of Brigadier-General, nor were his claims acknowledged at Richmond till, upon a rumor of his intended resignation, the Charleston newspapers began to mutter ominously against the Confederate Government In the case of RIPLEY, Mr. DAVIS' obstinacy had very serious consequences. Instead of intrusting the coast defences of South Carolina to RIPLEY, with a rank proportioned to the importance of the post, Mr. DAVIS confided the question of the Carolinian defences to Gen. GONZALEZ, a well-known Cuban adventurer, who came on from Charleston to Richmond and reported Hilton Head "impregnable," just about six weeks before it was captured. The offence offered to Gen WALKER, which brought on the resignation of that officer from the Confederate army, and his appointment to the rank of Major-General in the Army of Georgia, seems to have followed from a systematic attempt on the part of the rebel President to create a Staff of Generals independent of State influences, and dependent upon himself alone, as a means of countervailing the growing popularity and State strength of such men as PRICE in the West, BEAUREGARD in the South, and JOHNSTON in Virginia. With this object it was that GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, MANSFIELD LOVELL, and HENRY HETH were raised to high rank, and detailed to important commands over the heads of Southern officers much their superiors in service and in ability. The final results of this Presidential policy belong to my next letter. Suffice it now to say, that before I left my first prison I had obtained ample evidence to show that the Confederate Government was sinking rapidly in the estimation of the Southern people, and that in consequence of its unpopularity and incapacity, the military condition of the South was becoming far from satisfactory to the best informed Southern men. Early in October I heard from a distinguished officer at Manassas, who wrote, "the men are dying like dogs and are buried worse than dogs. The army is dispirited, demoralized, disappointed. We are robbed at every turn by commissaries and quartermasters—and in the next battle *it is my belief that we shall be terribly whipped*." The effective force of Gen. JOHNSTON had then fallen below 40,000 men. Disease had invaded the camps, and constant futile alarms harassed the men. How often the signal of two, three or five rockets roused the men from their rest in those weary months Southern officers writing the history of that strange season will one day, perhaps, have the candor to tell. At New-Orleans Major-Gen. LOVELL found a half armed force of 15,000 men, and a half completed steam ram, the contractors for which, Northern men and connections of Secretary MALLORY, were plodding away with ten hours a day of work as calmly as if no distant National thunders were gathering below the ominous silence of the horizon. Gen. ALBERT JOHNSTON, in like manner, found himself called upon to hold Columbus and Bowling Green, to keep Tennessee and to control Kentucky with but little more than a division of men. Over the whole land brooded the spirit of the new War Secretary's openly avowed belief that the war which ought to have ended in September must infallibly end in January. What our own Government was doing during all these months of golden opportunity, you, Sir, know better than I. But while the Southern Government was thus dissipating itself in a dreamy "Fool's paradise," the people of the South were preparing the means for that stern and strong uprising which has astounded us all during the present year. They were planting corn in the stead of cotton; they were developing industries which nothing but the war could ever have called into being upon their soil; they were driving a brisk trans-blockade commerce with the West Indies and with Europe; they were learning a lesson of independence and self-confidence which it will be no light task for us to force them to unlearn. Upon these points, also, it will be proper for me to defer a more extended summary of my observations to a subsequent letter.

Let me now resume the thread of my personal narrative. I had come to the conclusion that I was to be left to perish unheard in my dungeon (for this name I may, without exaggeration, give to the miserable cell assigned to me,) and I had in consequence nearly completed my arrangements for an attempt at escape, when, on Aug. 26, I received a letter which changed the whole aspect of affairs. Mr. T. R. R. COBB, of Georgia, a member of the "Provisional Confederate Congress," had been written to by one of my friends on the subject of my arrest. From him I learned, on the day above-mentioned, that nothing could be done for me, "as the Government had indisputable evidence that I was traveling in the South as a correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES." Here then at last was a charge, tangible, definite, to be proved or disproved. I at once denounced it to Mr. COBB as the invention of a fool or a forger—and demanded to be confronted with the aforesaid "indisputable evidence." For weeks I urged this demand in vain—upon Mr. COBB—upon Mr. BENJAMIN, (of whom I heard that he openly expressed his "regret at being obliged to abandon his interest in my behalf by this overwhelming proof of my guilt.")—upon Mr. DAVIS. Late in September I learned that Mr. JAMES LYONS had been appointed Commissioner of the Confederate States to examine into the cases of political prisoners. To him, of whom I knew only his reputation as a man of character and breeding, I wrote, requesting him, if I fell within his jurisdiction, to give me a hearing. This he finally consented to do, and on the 2d of October, I saw the "indisputable evidence" which had kept me for months in a felon's cell. It was a scrap of paper professedly found upon a prisoner taken at Manassas, July 21, addressed upon the back to "WM. H. HURLBERT, *British subject*, traveling in the South for the benefit of his health," and dated at "New-York, July, 1861." It thanked me for "communications deemed important at headquarters;" it begged me to "write to H. D R." (Mr. RAYMOND's initials being H. J. R.); it became cabalistic with stars, suns and crosses, and finally wound up with the pleasing information that Congress would "meet on the 4th of July, and give the d—drebels hell!" There was not the least attempt to imitate the hand-writing of Mr RAYMOND, and the whole thing was so open and shameless an invention, that it would be a gross insult to the intelligence of Mr. BENJAMIN, or of his most incapable colleague, to suppose that for an instant either of them could have believed such a document genuine. I requested to see the prisoner upon whom this precious "evidence" had been found. His name, I was told, was WINSOR, and I was asked if I knew such a person in the *Times* Office. I replied that I had had no relations with the Press for nearly a year, but that I certainly remembered the name of WINSOR as that of an *attaché* of the New-York TIMES, during my connection with that journal. Could I see Mr. WINSOR? Mr. WINSOR was sent for, but Gen. WINDER returned for answer that in moving from one prison to another, Mr. WINSOR had escaped! In point of fact, sir, I now learn that Mr. WINSOR, of the New-York TIMES, was neither captured nor even present at the battle of Manassas; that he has never been in Richmond, and that he is now with our army in South Carolina. By whom this miserable document was forged, or by whom the name of Mr. WINSOR was suggested to the forger, is a mystery which it imports the Confederate Government infinitely more than myself to explain. I leave the story without one word of note or comment, to brand upon the brows of all whom it concerns the infamy which they deserve.

In November I was removed, upon an order from Mr. LYONS, to a more decent and comfortable prison, that of Henrico County, where I found a really kind and intelligent keeper in charge, and where I was allowed to supply myself with some few of the necessary features of civilized comfort. A report having been handed in by the Commissioner, recommending my discharge early in November, no notice whatever was taken of it until the 8th of January, 1862, when an order arrived from Gov. LETCHER for my unconditional release. This order was brought by a Confederate officer, who requested me to accompany him to Gen. WINDER, the military governor of Richmond. Gen. WINDER received me civilly enough, and thus addressed me: "I will not detain you, Mr. HURLBERT. I am directed by the Secretary at War to say that you are discharged from custody." I bowed, and "left the presence." By whom had I been released—by the Governor of Virginia, or by the Confederate Secretary at War? "Under which King, Bezonian?" Who rules in Virginia to-day—what authority is there paramount you will perceive, Sir, remains still a question not to be answered, perhaps, till the sword of the Union shall settle the problem, or the once United States resolve themselves into a worse than Mexican anarchy.

Immediately upon my release, I presented a written request for a passport to return to the United States. My request was returned to me the next day with this indorsement: "This passport is refused. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary at War." From that moment I had the "Confederacy" for my jail, and myself for my jailer. The observations which during my subsequent stay in the Confederate Capital I was enabled to make, and the results of opinion to which they have brought me, must form the substance of a third letter, for which I crave your patience.

Subscribing myself,
Very truly your servant,
WM. HENRY HURLBERT.

Obituary.

Lieut. J. M. GRUMMUN, of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, who was wounded in the late battle of Bull Run, died in Washington on the 9th inst., and was buried from his late residence in Brooklyn, on Saturday last. The funeral was largely attended by his family, friends and military associates.

After encountering, unhurt, all the perils of that day of dreadful fighting, and greatly distinguishing himself by unflinching bravery, he was struck just as the regiment was retiring to their quarters for the night, by a stray ball, which severed the main artery of the thigh. Tying his handkerchief round the limb above the wound, he twisted it tight with a bayonet, thus extemporising a tourniquet.

He remained on the field, without surgical assistance and alone, nearly all night, faint and suffering, but still desperately clinging to the bayonet, which he could perceive, was only partially staying the flow of his life-blood. It was thirty-six hours after he was hurt before he reached the hospital at Washington. His wound was then attended to, but the next day it broke open afresh, and when the surgeon came, after a long delay, to stay the hemorrhage, it was too late, and he passed beyond the reach of human assistance.

Lieut. Grummun was taken prisoner at the first battle of Bull Run last year, but escaped, his captors (a company of Virginia Cavalry) while in pursuit, basely driving their horses over him, and leaving him behind, supposing him killed. He was again subsequently taken prisoner while in command of a company of his soldiers, who did not yield until overpowered by greatly superior numbers. He was taken to Richmond and remained there several months confined in the famous tobacco warehouse. After his return a highly interesting account of his imprisonment was published in the TIMES.

Mr. Grummun came from a highly respectable old family of Elizabeth, New-Jersey. He was a man of very remarkable purity of character. Brave, earnest and true, he saw no other course, when the war broke out, but to offer himself up for his country. He preferred to enter the ranks of his regiment as a private, where he had in times of peace held a commission, thinking that he could in this way be more useful to the men by his example and encouragement. He was a rare and noble instance of devotion to his religion, to his country, and to his military duty. No soldier has fallen in this war who will be more deeply and sincerely mourned than the good and gallant Lieut. Grummun.

Arrival of the Store-ship National Guard from Key West.

The United States store-ship *National Guard*, W. LEE HAYS, commander, from Key West, Sept. 7, arrived at this port on Friday. She left at Key West the United States flag-ship *St. Lawrence* and gunboat *Huntsville*.

The health of the inhabitants and soldiers had greatly improved.

The list of officers of the National Guard is as follows: W. Lee Hay, Acting Master; Thos. Southard, Executive Officer; George G. Redfield, Paymaster; J. P. Gilbert, Surgeon; Frank Cargill, Paymaster's Clerk.

JOHN CARNELL, boatswain's mate, died on the passage.

USE OF CAVALRY IN WAR.

Deficiency of our Army in Cavalry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Throughout the breadth of the land, among high and low, rich and poor—who have given their means and cherished sons—the query runs, what are the causes of the disasters to our armies in the late Virginia campaign, and of those at present threatening us in Maryland and on the borders of the Western States?

You and the editors of the *Evening Post* have, within a few days past, touched upon the most glaring cause. Persevere and you cannot help but remove it. Call to your aid the hints of the few among our 20,000,000 of loyal men who understand the theme, and let the people comprehend it, and you will render more efficient service to your country and its armies than the entire printed columns of the Press have done since the outbreak of the rebellion. I allude to the want of cavalry. You state that 600,000 men have been called for by the Government and no provision made for cavalry. Unless we consider ourselves greater masters of the art of war than centuries of experience have made the Governments of Europe, and are prepared by our *successful exploits* in the field to substantiate the assumption, the greatest military error in the history of mankind stands out to the world as being at present committed by the War Department at Washington.

As a contrast to the principle of "no cavalry," advanced at Washington, allow me to make known to your readers the latest proportional distribution of cavalry, artillery and engineers in the *corps d'armée* of European States: Cavalry, one-quarter to one-tenth of the whole corps or division; one-quarter if war is waged in a flat country like Holland, and one-tenth if in a mountainous country like Switzerland. According to these established rules, even were the Southern States one succession of Alpine Mountains, 60,000 of the force demanded by the President should be cavalry. Artillery should vary from one-sixteenth to one-twentieth; one-sixteenth if the troops are raw levies; one-twentieth suffices if the infantry is composed of tried troops. The engineering body varies from one-eightieth to one-one hundreth, according as the theatre of war is a siege or in the open field.

War is a progressive science, and like all sciences, requires deep study to master. The result of ages of experience has fixed for this science certain rules, to deviate from which is *ruin*. Among these rules, the above distribution of the various arms holds the most important place.

Since the first call of the President for 75,000 men, we have discarded, and the Government is still discarding, this vital law of military science; yet we pretend to respect science, and have held up to the admiration of the world our new-made Generals for their scientific proficiency.

The fact is, we have paid the penalty, and may waste every cent of Northern wealth, and the life of every widow's son in the Free States, and be no nearer our object than at present if we continue in our error.

Many may ask, why has not this been pointed out before? Simply, because nearly every man in the country, with the slightest pretension to military knowledge, if loyal, is in the field; those who are against us, though even among us, are not going to help us correct mistakes. And article 26 of United States Army regulations prohibits all military men in service from holding any correspondence with the Press, or publicly discussing the means or measures of the Government or the service. Therefore, blundering systems wag on, from the fact that those whose business it is to correct them — although most willing—do not, from want of knowledge, and those who could point them out, have not the time, opportunity or permission without violating the rules of the Army.

We have a task before us; by the will of God, sooner or later, we will accomplish it; this year or next: on the principle, that if 100,000 men can't, a 1,000,000 shall. But we are not going to subjugate the rebels or hold them so on a territory of 1,400 miles of longitude by 600 of latitude, and at the same time despise an arm, without which a Marshal of France or a Russian or German Duke would not start 40,000 men from their garrisons.

In justice to Gens. SCOTT and MCCLELLAN, it is meet to be known that circumstances of an extenuating nature existed at the commencement of the war, for the neglect of the indispensable arm of cavalry by the leaders. It was a branch of the service incomplete—we had only three or four regiments, never anticipating the use for more with any enemy with which we might become engaged in war—consequently our officers versed in cavalry were few, for the arm is a special one, and no infantry officer, unless very young, can ever make a good cavalry officer. The experienced officers from our mounted regiments, who could be spared from their troops, were occupied in higher stations, as generals or colonels instructing the volunteer infantry; our tactics were incomplete; in reality we have no other than a literal translation of the French, and the laws of the United States; and these tactics are in conflict. The laws of the United States know no difference in the officering of regiments of cavalry or infantry, whereas the former require about twice the number of the latter, according to the tactics in use. At the outbreak of the rebellion, the people counted upon the loyal men of the South and anticipated suffocating treason in six months.

At the time, many among Northern men were well versed in the Infantry battalion drill, owing to the uniformed Militia regiments throughout the various States, but few, if any, knew aught of Cavalry. The trotting-horse and wagon had completely set the saddle aside; and, as according to our translation of the French Cavalry tactics, 250 days or lessons are necessary to render a trooper fit to join a squadron, or a year before he is a perfect Cavalry man, it is no wonder that our Chief said: "We must dispense with cavalry; ere we can use it the war will be over." But times have changed; we have seen that we were mistaken, and now is the time to correct our error; and moreover, with the excellent material we have, intelligent men, the best of horses, if *not supplied by contract*, we can have mounted and drilled before the Spring, the 100,000 or 150,000 cavalry the country requires.

Every division of the army, aside from the reserves and scouts, should have 100 cavalry men to every 1,000 men of foot; this cavalry to live and die with their division. In every great action in the field, one opportunity, and at times more, offer for the use of the cavalry reserve; but often, ten times in an hour, chances occur for the use of division cavalry.

To the deficiency in cavalry may be attributed the late disasters to Gen. POPE. He could not fetch, nor MCCLELLAN send him supplies, for want of escorts. In your paper of the 10th, you cite many instances: a hundred more could be shown. Cavalry has always been the most available arm of the weak and daring, therefore the rebels are now most wisely taking their cue from the tactics of FREDERICK the Great, who, with 5,000,000 of subjects, held his own for seven years, against the great coalition, commanding at one time 100,000,000 of inhabitants. FREDERICK struck where least expected, beat his adversaries by surprises, and gained his greatest victories by cavalry. That of Rosbach, one of the most brilliant of ancient or modern times, he gained over the French by his horsemen, under the renowned SEIDLITZ.

The French Republic found the cavalry of France nearly as insignificant as our own is to-day. NAPOLEON I., as if by magic, brought it to life; made MURATS and KELLERMANS, and by their vast number and massive columns, remedied at the start their want of instruction and experience. At Ratisbonne, in 1809, at Leipsic, in 1813, the masses of NAPOLEON's cavalry, without scarcely drawing a sabre, created the greatest disorder among the infantry of the Germans. To those who may state that cavalry is useless in marshy ground, I would remind that where infantry can go light artillery can follow; in 1813, at Dresden, and in 1814, at Chateau Thierry, the Prussian Hussars, floundering at a walk through the mire, destroyed the French infantry.

For those who may think that from the improvement in range and precision of rifled cannon and muskets the system of war has changed, it is well to know that no European nation has diminished its cavalry. Russia retains even her Cossacks; and France, in Algiers, lately augmented her force of irregular cavalry, the Spahis, on the principle that horsemen can surprise, attack and destroy, before infantry can overtake the enemy.

NAPOLEON III., in his campaign of Italy, spurred on his men by the words—"Rifled arms are only dangerous at a distance." Without cavalry no victory can have decisive results, where the enemy has the common sense to keep open his line of retreat. Had we entered Richmond, would we have taken the rebel army? No!

Then let it be insisted upon by those who are paying for this war, that the most competent man in the United States be designated by the Government to organize a large body of cavalry—to be done at once. Give the commands with a view to competency and *élan*; throw favoritism aside; take from other corps in the army every officer competent, or of the necessary qualifications to make a good cavalry soldier. Let, as in Europe, every regiment have its Master at Arms and aids, to teach each individual horseman the use of the sabre, whether on foot or mounted. This is the arm on which he must be taught to rely; and let not the cavalry recruit idle at recruiting stations without instruction until he is mustered off to the war, where he becomes neither horseman nor infantry. Such a trooper, in an action, will prefer remaining at shooting distance to rushing on his enemy—from the fact, that through want of instruction, he has no confidence in the sabre pending at his side.

R.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Germans in London and the German Courts of the Exhibition—Curiosities of all Sorts—Bank of England Notes—A Successful Forger.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.

That "large class of persons called Germans" (there are ever so many thousand of them at the Crystal Palace to-day, indulging in sundry athletic exercises, and singing—under adverse circumstances of tobacco and beer—the cherished songs of Fatherland,) are extensively represented in the Great Exhibition. Indeed, the Teutonic aspect of London, at present, can hardly fail to strike the least attentive observer. In the thoroughfares you meet groups of rotund foreigners dressed in green, and wearing soft hats of strange devise, who take possession of the entire sidewalk, and keep step to one of their own songs as they wend their way to Kensington; or you see them lying in ambush for an omnibus, which, as soon as it makes its appearance, they summarily take possession of by clambering over the wheels and the windows to the roof, and generally swarming in, on, and over the vehicle like ants, to the dismay of the British policeman, whose duty it is to see that the conveyance only carries twenty-four passengers, and the delight of the conductor, whose blissful visions of "a load" are for once realized. If you descend that damp sepulchre, the Thames Tunnel, you will see it peopled with them; if you go to the top of the monument you will find yourself jammed against the railing by a portly person, with a traveler's satchel round his neck and a single-barreled opera-glass in his hand; if you take a boat for an hour's row on the river, the chances are ten to one that you will be run down by a party of Northern strangers frantically endeavoring to navigate their frail bark by pulling both ways. So all-pervading and important is the transitory German element in the English metropolis, that you hardly pass a shop that has not the sign "*Hier spricht man Deustch*," in the window. (Will you step into my parlor says the spider to the fly.) Up to 1851, the English divided the outside world into three classes—Frenchmen, Jews and Savages—they have now added a fourth, and the classification stands—Frenchmen, Jews, Savages and Germans.

Of all the exhibitors in the Great Show, the Teutons alone have entered into the true spirit of the Royal Commission. They have never neglected an opportunity of turning an honest penny; never for an instant pretended to regard the affair as anything more than a glorious chance for gratuitous advertising. It is far safer to trust yourself in a fancy bazaar than to pay an unguarded visit to the German Courts. There is not an article in that vast collection that will not be pressed upon you by the eager attendants; everything, in fact, is a sample; every attendant a salesman; every attempt at show a good realization of shop. You may give your orders at any stall, and in an hour they will be executed from a West End or city branch. A gentleman who rooms next to me, and belongs to a volunteer rifle regiment, has just received an ophicleide which he purchased in the Austrian department yesterday. He is at this moment practicing the scale. I feel that the life of that brave defender of his country is in danger and that an awful crime may bring this correspondence to a close. What right has any man to make my table shake with a double C from an abyss of brass.

Maiden-lane, in fact, is represented on a very large scale, but there are many things that more justly claim the admiration of the visitor than toys, porte-monnaies and meerschaum pipes. The Saxon china from Meissen, near Dresden, rivals, but no longer surpasses, in attractiveness the ceramic productions of other countries. Not many years ago it had a monopoly of the market, but Prussia, England and Italy now contest the palm with the Saxons, and even Gotha and Bavaria send admirable specimens to the present Exhibition. I have no intention of going into raptures over a dinner-plate, believing, indeed, that all the painters in the world cannot make that article look so truly pictorial as it does when a good beefsteak is upon it. Still, for a man who is not hungry there is a great deal to admire in the art of the maker of these fanciful specimens of useful manufactures, and there are people who rave about china as bibliopoles do about books. Next in importance to the display of porcelain and china is the display of glass, principally from Bohemia, or made on the Bohemian plan by adjacent states, and still unsurpassed in beauty of form and happy blending of color. In the olden times the Venetians possessed goblets that were shattered with the first touch of poison; there are some goblets here that look as if they would break without the slightest touch of anything. Thousands of articles in both these branches have been disposed of since the opening of the exhibition; and no wonder—they are cheap (the prices are always marked on them) and elegant. In common and imitation jewelry the Germans have also done a good business, and made a fine display. It comes mostly from Pforzheim, in Baden, and is commended by lightness and cheapness. In the higher branches of the goldsmith's art there are but few exhibitors, and only two moderately good specimens of superior design and workmanship; namely, the splendid silver plate presented to the Prince and Princess of Prussia on their marriage, by the city of Berlin, and a shield of silver, presented by the Rhenish nobility to the same fortunate couple. The Hanse towns—Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck — come out particularly strong, especially Hamburg. The attention of visitors is first attracted by a statue of Arminius sheathing his sword, after having defeated the Romans, with his foot resting on the Roman Eagles. The design is by ENGELHANT, of Hanover, and is vigorous, although somewhat commonplace. What is especially interesting about this statue is that it is made of gutta percha, a material which the sculptor claims is almost imperishable, and which to comparative cheapness adds the advantage of easy manipulation and certainty of sharp lines. Castings of any size may be made in this material and at a mere fraction of the cost for bronze. The chief feature of the Hamburg display is furniture. Chatham-square is not a circumstance to this forest of tables and chairs. All the known woods are exhausted, and deer-horn is pressed into the service. There is a "set" made of the last mentioned substance. It consists of a centre table, a looking-glass, a glass case, sundry chairs and a chandelier. The table has a rosewood slab, inlaid with the representation of a hunting scene,—the stand and legs being formed of stag horns, between which are arranged the stuffed heads of foxes and hares and wild ducks. This extraordinary description of ornament is preserved throughout the set, and produces a good effect. The looking-glass has a frame richly carved with ivy and oak leaves, and at its foot lies a young fox. The chandelier has in its centre a stuffed owl with outspread wings, and the glass case is covered with carvings in deer-horn and amber. With such a "set" and a few human skulls, it would not be difficult to get up the Glen scene of "Der Freischutz" in one's own back parlor.

What rubber is to an American leather is to a German. It is the substance from which he makes an infinite number of articles, and to which he always appeals when in doubt about a suitable material. The Austrians have brought the use of leather to a point of excellence and general utility that is really astonishing. Leathern card-cases and leathern card-plates, picture and mirror frames, scent bottles, ladies' reticules, traveling bags, portfolios and dressing-cases are but a few of the things made of leather. There are articles of Chinaware cunningly inlaid with leather, flat plates, convex and concave plates, with wood and leather borders, so ingeniously blended that you cannot for the life of you say which is which. Some of these leathern wonders exhibit the highest triumphs of ornamental art, especially, as may be supposed, in bookbindery. There is, notably, a Bible which bears off the palm as the most costly and beautiful specimen of work in the Exhibition. The binding is in leather, overlaid with ornaments in garnate and malachite, the whole cased as it were in an armor of gilt bronze, beautifully chased. The two large designs on either cover represent, on the side of the Old Testament the Original Sin, on the side of the new the Act of Redemption. This is but one of numerous masterpieces in this difficult but beautiful art. The Austrians are equally successful in their Educational Department, especially in all that relates to Geographical study. Their raised maps and plans are without equals. So also are the Meerschaum pipes, although exaggeration of form has in many instances rendered these luxurious articles utterly useless for the purpose of the smoker. There are pipes so long and heavy that WINSHIP himself could hardly lift them with his teeth. I have darkly hinted elsewhere at the musical instruments in this department. They are of all kinds, from the military double-bass, which goes round the performer like a boa-constrictor of brass, to the musical glasses. There is a troubadour in the next room at this moment sounding the praises of Austrian handicraft in the first-mentioned line,—let me speak only of the soft-toned harmonica. This instrument consists of a number of glass bowls, affixed horizontally to a shaft, which is put in motion by a lathe worked with the foot of the performer. The sound is produced by the fingers, moistened with water, and impressed with the desired force upon the glasses, as they revolve. The tone is peculiarly vivid, and strikingly exquisite. It can be sustained for any length of time, and all the middle parts of a composition can be brought out with clearness. The musical glasses, in fact, are by this arrangement brought within the pale of artistic instruments. Would that my neighbor could wean himself of the ophicleide and entertain a tender passion for the harmonica!

The Germans—Austrian or otherwise—are great clock-makers, and exhibit some pieces that only require to be wound up every twelve months. Almost every country, it may be added, beats America in good, cheap, and elegant clocks. It was far different in 1851. In the department in which I am now sketching there are some specimens of furniture with joints so flexible that chairs, tables, and bedsteads pack up easily in a common-sized wardrobe. But the most curious article in the collection is an ingenious piece of furniture called "the growing-child's bedstead." To the casual observer it appears to be nothing more than an ordinary crib, but the mechanism is so arranged that the sides will pull out to any length—in fact, it will grow with the child's growth, and enable a youthful Hercules to spread himself at his pleasure. Our old friend Procrustes, who used to chop off the outcropping heads and feet of such of his guests as could not accommodate themselves to the arbitrary dimensions of his couches, would be sorely puzzled with such a bedstead, which leaves no margin for manslaughter.

Not many weeks since I sent you an account of the processes employed by the Bank of England to protect themselves from the arts of the forger. Chief among these safeguards was the paper on which the notes are printed, and which has never been successfully imitated. An enterprising "smasher" has overcome this difficulty, and has thrown the old lady of Threadneedle-street into violent convulsions. The plan was simple enough; he broke into the mill where the genuine paper is made, and walked off with a few bundles. The mere engraving of the plate presented no difficulties, and hence a large number of forged bank notes are already in circulation. A man was arrested, yesterday, on suspicion of having passed three of the counterfeit issue, but it is hardly likely that he is the culprit. The Bank authorities have warned the public, and offered a reward of $7.500 for the apprehension of the guilty one. Neither plan will be of much avail, for there is such a field in distant places for cashing Bank of England notes, that a sensible forger would scarcely run the risk of trying to utter them here. Brokers in future must not attach too importance to the water mark, but must scrutinize the note seriously to tell if it be good or bad.

C. B. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Foote's Sword.

We have already mentioned the fact that a sword, the gift of the citizens of Brooklyn, was to be presented to the gallant Admiral FOOTE this evening. The weapon has been on exhibition for some days at No. 16 Court-street, and a large number of citizens have called to take a look at it. It is, perhaps, the most magnificent sword that has ever been made in this country—is gracefully proportioned, rich and artistic in design, with scabbard and hilt of gold.

The pummel represents a golden hemisphere, studded with stars, on which rests a branch of olive and oak, beneath a group of trophies. The guard, which is perhaps the chief feature of the whole, is a superb work of art, containing a *basso-relievo* of Neptune returning triumphant in his car. The figure of Neptune, bold and spirited, stands in the car, leaning upon his trident; at his feet are the spoils of victory; two vigorous sea-horses draw the car of the god, attended by tritons and sea-nymphs, bearing trumpets and wreaths of laurel for the hero. This *basso-relievo* is encircled by open scroll and ornamental work, forming a rich and harmonious arrangement of lines, whose effect is exceedingly graceful. At the bottom of the guard is a boldly modeled head of a dolphin.

On the scabbard are a series of relievos, illustrating some of the prominent exploits of the bold sailor who is to be the recipient of the gift. First is exhibited FOOTE's bombardment of the Chinese forts, with appropriate oriental emblems and scenery surrounding. The second exhibits his skillful and daring operations in the bombardment and capture of Island No. Ten, in which the immense, but uncouth mortar-boats are wrought out in detail, and with great perfection—the slanting sides, port-holes, smoke-stacks, &c. of the bombketches being set forth with an accuracy which indicates the minutest study. There are also various reminders of the Admiral's never-to-be-forgotten operations on the Cumberland and on the Tennessee rivers, as well as on the Mississippi. Further below, and toward the end of the scabbard, are emblematic allusions to FOOTE's experiences and actions on the African coast in bygone years.

The following inscription is also cut in the scabbard in a clear and beautiful character:

"Presented by the citizens of Brooklyn to Flag-Officer ANDREW H. FOOTE, as a testimonial of their high personal regard, of their appreciation of his eminent professional character, distinguished public services and moral influence in a long career of active duty; and especially of his efficiency in the suppression of the Slave-trade on the Coast of Africa; his gallant conduct in the destruction of the Burrie forts in China; his masterly skill and energy in the creation of a flotilla, and of his brilliant and intrepid bombardment therewith of the rebel fortifications on the Tennessee, the Cumberland and the Mississippi."

The sword blade is no less a master-piece of workmanship and material than the scabbard. It is richly covered with artistic designs, and near the hilt, surrounded with graceful scroll work, is the patriotic motto, "*Ducit amor patriæ.*"

The whole thing, in conception and in execution, is unequaled by any sword ever made in the United States. The exquisite artistic designs on the scabbard and blade were moulded by the distinguished American sculptor of this City, J. Q. A. WARD, who, though heretofore employed in works of greater magnitude and repute, has, in these designs, shown a wonderful flexibility and scope of genius. It is rare indeed that a genuine artist is employed on such labor, as the work is usually assigned to mechanics, who merely adopt old and worn out designs. It reflects the greatest credit on the manufacturers of the sword, Mr. AMES, of Chicopee, (Mass.,) that he has secured the very first order of native artistic talent to model these designs; and the sword will remain no less an evidence of American art and skill than of the heroism of the great sailor to whom this night it will be presented.

Military Wards of the Jews Hospital.

The Charity Hospital of the Jews was opened for military invalids on the fifth of July last, and has, up to the present time, recorded but seven deaths, these being cases that were brought to them when life was at a low ebb. These first wounded were received from James Island, and they have had their share of care over the various arrivals of sufferers, after each of the succeeding engagements. The beds are not restricted to the use of the Jews, but all share alike in bodily attendance, while spiritual needs are not overlooked, but meet with that support which seems most genial. The resources of this hospital are not extensive, which is in itself creditable to the people, who rarely demand assistance as paupers. There are but two of its roomy well-adapted wards set apart for military uses, each of which is supplied with male nurses, no female assistants ever being employed. The wealthy and sympathetic ladies have interested themselves in behalf of our loyal invalids here, as elsewhere, and plenty of delicacies are furnished. Clothing seems to be the one thing needful, and hoped for more than realized. The Government supplies have not arrived when needed, and the recovered have gone forth clad in suits donated by societies and private sewing circles. These suits are substantial in material, and far better made than some specimens turned off from the contractors' shelves. There are remaining in the Hospital at present only twenty-five patients, all of whom bid fair for speedy recovery, minus though they be of some one or another important member wherewith to make their way through the world.

Movements of the Military.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., commanded by Col. JOSEPH WELLING, arrived in this City on Saturday last, from Auburn, where it has been raised. On arriving here the men were at once marched to the Park Barracks, where they have since been quartered. This morning, at an early hour, the regiment will leave for the Capital, by way of Amboy. The majority of the men are fine, athletic young fellows, all of whom are thoroughly armed and equipped. Subjoined is a roster of the officers:

Field—Joseph Welling, Colonel; Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel; Edward P. Taft, Major.

Staff—Theodore Dimon, Surgeon; Henry P. Knowles, Quartermaster; William R. Wasson, Adjutant; Samuel A. Sabin, First Assistant Surgeon; Byron De Witt, Second Assistant Surgeon; Warham Mudge, Chaplain.

Company A—James W. Snyder, Captain; James H. Hyde, First Lieutenant; Rufus Campbell, Second Lieutenant.

Company B—Truman Gregory, Captain; Nelson F. Strickland, First Lieutenant; W. E. Greenwood, Second Lieutenant.

Company C—Loyal B. Alden, Captain; Harvey Follett, First Lieutenant; Marshall B. Burke, Second Lieutenant.

Company D—Charles L. Lyon, Captain; Anson S. Wood, First Lieutenant, Samuel C. Redgrave, Second Lieutenant.

Company E—Selah Cornwell, Captain; Seth F. Swift, First Lieutenant; George Stoyell, Second Lieutenant.

Company F—Charles Burgess, Captain; George W. Bacon, First Lieutenant; S. B. Lamereaux, Second Lieutenant.

Company G—William Wood, Captain; William Hawley, First Lieutenant; Seymour Woodard, Second Lieutenant.

Company H—John L. Crane, Captain; Tunis Vosburgh, First Lieutenant; Daniel Harmon, Second Lieutenant.

Company I—Hugh Hughes, Captain; Orson Howard, First Lieutenant; Philip R. Freeoff, Second Lieutenant.

Company K—Irvin Squyer, Captain; Dennis E. Flynn, First Lieutenant; George P. Knapp, Second Lieutenant.

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. SAGE, OF THE FOURTH SENATORIAL REGIMENT.

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday at Camp Washington, at the afternoon parade of the Fourth Senatorial Regiment, Col. MCDERMOTT, the second regiment of the Corcoran Legion. The regiment having been formed in hollow square, Orderly-Sergt. JOHN W. GRIFFIN, in a neat address on behalf of the company, presented Capt. SAGE with a splendid regulation sword and equipments. Capt. SAGE responded appropriately. The following is the inscription on the sword: "Presented to Capt. AUGUSTUS B. SAGE, of the Second Regiment Corcoran's Irish Legion, by the members of his command, as a token of their respect and esteem for a gentleman and a soldier."

WAR MEETING.

A war meeting is to be held this evening, at the Lecture Room of the Broadway Tabernacle, in aid of Companies B and G of the Ironsides Regiment.

GEN. MEAGHER'S IRISH BRIGADE.

On Saturday evening last Col. NUGENT sent on, under command of Lieut. KELLY of the 69th Regiment, another large detachment of recruits to the headquarters of Gen. MEAGHER's command. The men who went on were the recipients, just before starting, of $100 each—the State and city bounties—which, with the characteristic generosity of Irishmen, they left to their families. The other several bounties had been previously paid them. The contribution to the Brigade from Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT & CO., has been gracefully acknowledged by Col. NUGENT in the following letter:

HEAD RECRUITING OFFICE IRISH BRIGADE,
No. 398 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1861.

To Messrs. August Belmont & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Through DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Treasurer of the Irish Brigade, I have been notified of your handsome contribution of $500 in aid of prompt enlistments for Gen. MEAGHER's Irish Brigade. For it, on behalf of the Brigade and its gallant General, I beg leave to return you my most sincere thanks, and to assure you that the amount shall be appropriated beneficially.

Yours, very respectfully,
ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel of 69th Regiment, Irish Brigade.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GAS COMPANIES AND THE COUNCILMEN.—At the last meeting of the Board of Councilmen a resolution was adopted directing the Counsel to the Corporation to initiate the necessary measures for taking possession of the property and machinery of the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies, in accordance with the provisions of their charters, by which the City has a right at any time to assume proprietorship upon paying the Gas Companies a fair valuation for their property. There is no good reason why the city should not undertake the business of supplying the people with gas as they do with Croton water; and we trust the movement thus inaugurated by the Councilmen for squelching out these arrogant monopolies will be pressed to a speedy consummation. The indignation of the people toward these gas companies on account of their attempt to saddle their customers with the National tax upon their manufactures, knows no bounds, and will not be appeased until they are crushed out. Legislative action at Albany may be necessary for the complete protection of the people, and the present feeling in the public mind warrants the belief that any laws necessary to secure their deliverance from the cupidity of these monopolists will be enacted without hesitation. The stock of the New-York Gas Light Company is very seldom found in market, but there have been some recent sales at a premium of *one hundred and eighty per cent. above par*. In the face of this, the attempt of the directors to impose their paltry National tax upon the poor consumers of their gas, is a piece of the most consummate impudence and cheek on record. In Brooklyn the companies are divided in their action; the Citizens' Gas Company announces to its customers that it is not its intention to exact from them the Government tax on gas. The Brooklyn Gas Company and the Williamsburgh Company will imitate the example of the overgrown monopolies in this City and make their customers pay the tax that should come out of the profits of the soulless Corporations.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CITY SURVEYOR.—The City Press almost unanimously censured Mr. R. GRAVES, the City Surveyor, for the carelessness with which he certified to amount of work done by contractors, and particularly in the matter of the Fifty-ninth-street assessment, to all of whom the following note from Mr. CRAVEN will be an answer, so far as any imputation of criminality on the part of Mr. GRAVES is concerned:

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Sept. 12, 1862.

Mr. R. Graves, City Surveyor:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication, I beg leave to state that the first correction, or rather the correction in the first estimate, was made in accordance with the explanation appended by me to that return. After this was sent in, questions were raised by the assessed parties as to the accuracy of your estimate, irrespective of the quantities set down by me as loose rock, or rock taken out without blasting. I then went over the calculations myself, and by my calculations found the total quantity to be 1,280 yards less than the quantity calculated by the same levels by yourself.

Upon examining into the cause of this difference I discovered that you had made it in the *base* of your calculation, having started your side slopes from the *bottom of the trench*, instead of from the *springing line of the arch* of the sewer—returning probably no greater area than was actually taken, but more than the *restrictions* of the contract permitted. As this was the first sewer involving rock excavation in which you have been engaged, the difference was ignorance of my rules for restricting the measurements.

Your professional character has always seemed to me to be above impeachment, and certainly in this matter you appeared to be much more desirous to get at the facts of the case than to have a care for the professional appearance of an amended list. In other words, you seemed so unconscious of having done anything wrong in the matter as to be rather too careless as to what might be the suspicions of others.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. W. CRAVEN, Engineer, &c.

DOMESTICITY.—New-York bears itself regally in the midst of the reverses which have fallen upon the nation. The "promenade of promenades" is gay and glittering as ever, and has apparently lost nothing in the wealth of beauty or fashion, which throng its sidewalks. A trifle of difference may be sometimes observed in the *personnel* of the wearers of the costly silks and delicate laces, but it is simply a question of the size of a wrist, the length of the fingers, or a shade more or less of red to the skin, and scarcely mars the general magnificence of the effect. Individually, of course, the case would be altered; red elbows exposed through the thinness of *tulle* and fluttering ribbons, would suggest "shoddy" at once; but in the street, everything resolves itself into one "bright undistinguishable mass," and here, and for all practicable purposes, such are as good as any other. Fashions, it was supposed, would be at a discount this Fall, women being too busy making jellies and flannel undershirts for the soldiers to care a straw for new bonnets or silk dresses. Fondly cherishing this idea, husbands have generally been lavish in their supplies of sugar, thread, needles, etc., certain that patriotism would prove much more economical than French millinery, and hoping possibly that dyeing, and scouring, and remodeling old velvet hats, once indulged in, might become a habit. The results, however, will probably add another example to the vanity of human expectations. War taxes, high prices, even patriotism, seem to have had no effect in limiting the demand for the costliest of dry goods. Shelves groan beneath the weight of piles of the richest fabrics, and the windows display, as usual, miracles of genius in the bonnet-maker's art.

ASSISTANT FIRE ENGINEERS.—We understand that a special meeting of the Board of Foremen will soon be held in reference to increasing the number of Assistant Engineers, filling all vacancies, and making the terms of the newly-chosen candidates expire at the same time as the present Board, so that hereafter there will be no separate election for an Engineer for the Harlem District, and in the event of the death or absence of any one of the Chief's assistants, there can always be enough ready to discharge all the requisite duties. As the Board of Engineers now stand, of the old members, ELISHA KINGSLAND is senior; TIMOTHY L. WEST stands second; JOHN BRICE, third; WM. HACKETT, fourth; JOHN A. MCCOSKER, fifth, and GEORGE T. ALKER, sixth. According to the force of the Department, and the duty it performs, there ought to be from eighteen to twenty-four Assistant Engineers. At present there are but twelve. The sooner an ordinance passes the Common Council in reference to this matter, the better, as cold weather is not far off—the time for heavy work and large fires—and it would not be right to ask the old Engineers to do the same duty they did last Winter.

WORK FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The City Fathers, always liberal to the Fire Department, have authorized contracts for a vast amount of Departmental work, as follows:

For building carriage for Hose Co. No. 22.
For building tender for Engine Co. No. 26.
For building truck for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 16.
For building a steamer for Engine Co. No. 5.
For building carriage for Hose Co. No. 4.
For building two new tenders for Engine Cos. Nos. 2 and 42.
For building carriage for Hose Co. No. 40.
For building steamer for Engine Co. No. 57.
For building house for Engine Co. No. 31.
For building engine for Engine Co. No. 35.
For building tender for Engine Co. No. 52.
For building tender for Engine Co. No. 9.
For building truck for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 6.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—A distressing case of destitution was developed in this City on Sunday. A woman was found by the Police lying on the sidewalk in Twenty-second-street, near Third-avenue, in a state of prostration, accompanied by a child 4 years old. She proved to be the widow of a soldier named LYNCH, who had been killed in one of the late battles, and had come from Montgomery County to seek employment. When found by the Police she was in the pains of labor, and gave birth to a child before she could be removed. Officer PLACE conveyed her and the two children to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, from whence she was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and properly cared for.

THE JEWISH RECORD.—A new journal made its appearance in this City at the close of the week. It promises to meet a want which has long been felt among the community of Israelites in our midst. The intrinsic character of the columns, embracing varied literary and scientific matter, indicate that the enterprise will be successful. Mr. J. S. COHEN, a gentleman connected with the New-York Press, is the principal editor and proprietor. The publication office is at No. 102 Nassau-street.

HARD FATE OF A REBEL.—Capt. HARTSTEIN, formerly of the United States Navy, for a long while an honored resident of this City, and the commander of the Grinnell Sir John Franklin Expedition, who joined the rebellion at its opening, has become crazy, and is now in an insane hospital in Georgia. The cause is said to be the complete destruction of his plantation in South Carolina by the hands of his own partisans.

SCARCITY OF JOLLY TARS.—Seamen are very scarce, and it is with much difficulty that crews are obtained for our merchant vessels. Wages for European voyages are $30 per month. The large bounties offered for enlistments in the volunteer land service have drawn away many of the tars from their legitimate calling.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PARADE OF THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.—The regiments composing the Empire Brigade, paraded yesterday afternoon, at East New-York, and were reviewed by the Commanding General and staff. The men presented a creditable appearance, and all passed off satisfactorily. The throng of visitors was immense. Every car leading to the camp was crowded to its utmost capacity; while many persons who were unable to find room walked to the grounds. There were probably two hundred private vehicles about the camp during the day. The First Regiment is under orders to march, and will probably leave for the seat of war on Tuesday. It is barely possible that they will start to-day. The recruits on furlough are coming in, and from appearances, the regiment will march with full ranks. Officers and men are alike anxious to be off.

THE SECOND SENATORIAL REGIMENT.—Nearly 1,100 men were enlisted in this regiment, but when it left for the seat of war scarcely 800 were in the ranks. A large number had been permitted to go to their homes on furlough, and were not aware of the time the regiment would leave. Numbers of those have since reported at headquarters, corner of Nassau-street, and Hudson-avenue, and on Saturday one hundred and twenty-five were sent off in charge of Sergeant HENDERSON, to rejoin the regiment. A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia was received yesterday stating that fifteen deserted in that city. Several recruits reported yesterday, and it is probable that nearly all who have enlisted will turn up. They will be sent off as fast as they can be collected together.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.—Recruiting for the new regiments now raising—the Third Senatorial and the Fourth Metropolitan—has been rather dull during the past week. The number of men enlisted since Monday last, in each, does not exceed one hundred. Among those who have enlisted as privates in the Senatorial Regiment are Ex-Alderman TIMOTHY BANNON, of the Twelfth Ward, and DAVID PARMENTER, Esq., who until recently monopolized nearly all the legal business in the Brooklyn Police Courts, but, having been accused of being a Secessionist, he proved the contrary by enlisting as a common soldier, and is now doing duty as such in Camp Murphy.

SINGULAR DEATH OF AN INFANT.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday, at No. 333 Walworth-street, upon the body of an infant, three months of age, the child of Mrs. O'NEILL, which was accidentally drowned in a tub of water. It appears that the mother, having occasion to leave her apartments, placed the child in charge of her son, who is five years of age. The boy sat on a chest with the infant in his arms, and, falling asleep, it slipped from his lap and fell into a tub, containing a small quantity of water, not much more than sufficient to cover the bottom. On the return of the mother, she found the boy asleep and the child dead. She was almost frantic with grief. A verdict of suffocation, by accidentally falling into a tub of water, was rendered by the jury.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON A FERRYBOAT.—Mrs. MARY QUINN, residing at No. 41 Gold-street, was seriously injured on Saturday on one of the Catharine ferryboats. The boat, in coming into the slip, struck forcibly against the fenders, causing Mrs. QUINN to fall under a horse's feet. The animal becoming frightened, trampled on her, and fractured some of her limbs. She was taken in charge by Officer KEELAN, of the Forty-second Precinct, and conveyed to her residence.

FELL FROM A SECOND-STORY WINDOW.—Mrs. ELLEN MACKLIN, residing in Twenty-first-street, near Third-avenue, accidentally fell from a second-story window on Saturday, and although she struck the flagging, escaped with but slight injuries.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 13, 1862.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.. 99¼	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.... 24⅞
10,000	do............ 99⅜	10,000	American Gold.. 119
75,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou. 99¾	75,000	do.......b3.118⅞
4,400	U.S. Dem. Notes 109¾	5,000	do.......b3.119
10,000	U.S. 6s 1 yr. Cer. 98¼	300	N. Y. Central R...... 94⅜
10,000	Tr. 7 3.10 ℘ cent.	1500	do............ 94⅜
	Notes.......103¼	100	do.........s10 94⅜
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70...105	300	do..........b3 94⅜
1,000	Michigan St. 6s.. 97	500	Erie Railway....... 38⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 49	50	do.........b10 38⅝
1,000	Va. State 6s...... 56	25	Erie Railway Pref.. 69⅜
23,000	Mo. State 6s...... 46	200	do............ 69⅞
3,000	Cal. State 7s.....102	750	do.........b30 70
10,000	Erie R.1st M. B...113	50	do..........s5 69⅞
10,000	E. R.3d M.B.,'83.103	10	Harlem R. Pref'd.. 39⅜
10,000	do.........103¼	127	Nor. & Wor. R....... 54
15,000	Erie R. 4th M. B. 98	10	do............ 54⅜
1,200	B., N.Y.&E.1stM. 90½	200	Mich. Central R...... 68
3,000	do........ 90⅜	50	Mich.So. & Ind.R... 31⅞
6,000	Hud. 1st M. Bds.111⅞	10	Mich. So.&N.I.G.S. 62⅜
3,000	do.........112	100	do............ 62⅜
2,000	Hud.R.2dS.F.Bs.102	200	do............ 62⅞
34,000	M. Cen. 8 ℘ ct. C.	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.... 63¾
	1st M. S. Bonds....112	200	do............ 63⅞
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.... 88¾	50	do..........s5 63¾
1,000	Goshen Br. Bs....101	50	Clev., Col. & Cin.R.122
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bd...102	50	Gal. & Chic. R....... 72
21,000	St.L..A.&T.H. 2d 94	50	Clev. & Tol. R.....b60 54
2,300	C.&N.W.S.F. B. 95	600	do............ 53⅝
2,000	Chi.& N. W.2d M. 30⅜	200	do..........b3 54
5,000	Tol.& Wab.1st M. 92	100	do.........s10 53⅝
1,000	Tol & Wab. 2d M. 71½	16	Chi. & R. I. R....... 67⅜
13,000	do........ 71¼	50	do............ 67⅜
1,000	M.&P.DuC.1stM. 96⅜	75	do............ 67⅜
2,000	Pitts., Ft. W. &	125	Chic., B. & Q. R.... 87
	Chic. 1st M....... 95¼	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R. 33
1,000	do........ 95	100	Tol. & Wabash R.... 21¼
7,000	Pitts., Ft. W. &	200	Tol. & W. Pref..... 47
	Chic. 2d M....... 81¼	200	do.........b60 48
20	Metropolitan Bank.. 98	100	do............ 47⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co....110⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou. 99¾	150	Erie Railway Prefd 71¼
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1867..... 97	50	do.........s10 71¾
25,000	U. S. 5s, '74.Cou. 88⅝	425	Hudson R. R......... 52¼
5,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ℘ ct	50	do............ 52⅜
	Notes.......103¼	450	Mich. Cen. R....... 68⅜
5,000	California St. 7s.103⅜	150	do............ 68⅝
2,000	Mo. State 6s..... 46¼	400	Reading Railroad... 60
30,000	E. R 4th M. B... 98	100	do............ 59⅜
18,000	Tol. & W. 1st m... 92	600	do.........s30 59⅜
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d m... 71¾	400	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R 32
3,000	P., Ft. W.&C.2dm. 81½	200	do.........b30 32⅛
20,000	Am. Gold.......118⅜	100	Mich.So.& N.I.G.S. 63¼
250	Pac. Mail St. Co....111	100	Clev. & Pitts R...... 25
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s30 94⅜	50	Gal. & Chic. R.....s10 72⅜
100	do............ 94⅜	600	Clev. & Toledo R.... 54
50	do............ 94⅝	100	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.. 67⅜
600	Erie Railway....... 39	100	do............ 67⅞
150	do............ 39⅛	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 34
500	do.........b3 39¼		

MONDAY, Sept. 15—A. M.

The Inland Trade and Foreign Commerce of New-York continue to show almost unexampled activity. Indeed, our great Railways and State Canals have never been so largely or profitably employed as at present. Our Commerce with Europe and the West Indies is also extremely active, and for the greater part in the Export trade of the country. The clearances for Europe the past week were in the value of Domestic Produce nearly three millions, and on the next return (to be made up on Tuesday,) will probably reach nearer four than three millions. To the agricultural products of the West we are now adding for sale in England a portion of the recent cotton receipts from the South-West. Most of these receipts come by rail; the remainder from New-Orleans and through the West-India ports. For the last week, they were about the largest of the season, viz.:

From the South-West	5,650 bales.
Imported (through West-Indies)	474 bales.
Total at New-York for the week	6,124 bales.

The *Persia*, on Wednesday, carried out 380 bales for Liverpool, and the *City of New-York* on Saturday, 111 bales (Sea Island,) for the same port. Other engagements for the present week have been made. Every bale, at present high prices, counts $250 to $350. The receipts of Grain inland for the past week were also very heavy, and the sales for export correspondingly large. The latest news from England represents a continued fair market on the other side. The business in meat Provisions exceeds that of last season. The receipts of Bullion from California and the express to Europe are at present nearly correspondent; so that the stock of Specie in Bank continues gradually to run up from the receipts by express from the interior. The average this afternoon will probably show about a million higher than last Monday—the amount in Bank, by actual count on Saturday, being $37,171,000. While the Banks have thus gained a million, the Export of the week amounts to $1,043,000. The Deposits at Bank on Saturday amounted to $144,615,000. The Loans show no important change from the previous week—less than three-quarters of a million increase. The market for Money is easier, at 4@5 ℘ cent. per annum to the Brokers. The price of Gold, which at one time advanced to 119⅜@½, fell back on Saturday to 118⅝, as against 118¾ ℘ cent. at the close of the previous week. Exchange on London, 130½ ℘ cent.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise continue on a comparatively liberal scale for September, and, owing to the high duties, including the gain to the Government by the transfer of Tea and Coffee from the free list, they are yielding a large Customs Revenue. The amount paid in on Saturday is $361,000, and for the week, $1,243,000. The United States Notes of the Custom-house issue—the outstanding amount of which is now reduced below one-half the original sum total to be absorbed—have advanced to 110 ℘ cent., and, should Gold keep up to anything near its present price, a further early rise in these Notes is not improbable. A great many holders keep them out of the market because of their gradual approximation to Gold.

The Stock Exchange was less excited through the week by War rumors, and although much dissatisfaction is felt, and the criticisms of the daily Press freely indulged, in reference to the mismanagement and bad leadership of the army heretofore, there is apparently a reviving confidence in the neighborhood of the Exchange that the worst has been seen. But whether this be really so or not, it is quite certain that the military situation, bad or threatening as it may be deemed by the public generally, has less to do with the current speculation in Wall-street than the returns of traffic on the Railways and the movements of our Inland and Foreign Trade. To this remark the price of Gold is, to a certain extent, an exception. That is, perhaps, governed more by the good or ill success of our armies in the field, and the threats of invasion by the enemy opposed to them. On Friday's advance in Gold, from the last named cause, it was found that it failed to control, as usual, the price of Exchange on London, and the consequence was the return of the quotation to 118⅝@118¾ on Saturday. Silver keeps up to 115@116 ℘ cent., partly on a demand for Canada, where it is used in the smaller payments by the Provincial Banks.

The rise of the week of 1½@2 ℘ cent. in the Railway Securities of New-York and the West is attributable, in a considerable measure, to the increasing business over nearly all these lines, and the diversion to the New-York Central and Erie, and to the Erie Canal, of a large share of the traffic from the West heretofore enjoyed by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central. The near approach to a steady dividend basis of 7 ℘ cent. on the Preference Stock of the reorganized Erie Company, has also much to do with the buoyancy in the market for the New-York shares. On Saturday it was made known that the Erie Road had gained about $200,000 on the August traffic alone, over last season. And as only one month of the Railroad year—ending by the law of New-York on the 30th inst.—remains to be accounted for, and the capacity of the property to more than pay the entire interest charge—exclusive of the Common Stock—is thus made manifest, certain parties in the Street have purchased, within a few days, from 5,000 to 6,000 shares, advancing the price from 68 to 71⅜ ℘ cent. The gross figures of the year are about as follows:

Ten months to Aug. 1		$6,391,000
August earnings		609,000
Total 11 months		$7,000,000
Estimated for September		650,000
Total for Railroad year		$7,650,000
Interest charge:		
On $20,000,000 Mortgages	$1,400,000	
On $8,000,000 Preferred Stock	560,000	— 1,960,000
Leaving for Expenses, Arrearages, &c.		$5,690,000

As the new Company was not fully reorganized until the 1st January of the present year, the dividend days of the Preferred Stock will probably be made in January and July. The arrearages yet to be paid off are in the shape of Assessment Scrip, which will probably be retired in October or early in November. The current mortgage interest, up to and including the 1st December, amounts to only $350,000. The Common Stock has advanced, in sympathy with the Mortgages and Preference Shares, to 39¼@39½ ℘ cent. The gain on the traffic of the New-York Central, and, in a corresponding ratio, on the Hudson River Road, for the Railroad year, will prove very large, placing the gross revenue of the former over *nine millions* and of the latter over *two and a half millions*. The gain on the Erie Canal for the current season of navigation will be such as to place the gross income to the State from tolls near the unparalleled total of *five and a half millions*. The following is the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ℘ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	99⅜@100⅛@99¾
New-York Central	93⅜@94⅞
New-York and Erie	37@39⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	68@71⅜
Rock Island	65⅜@67⅜
Michigan Guaranteed	62⅜@63
Michigan Southern	31⅜@32
Michigan Central	67⅜@68¾
Toledo	53⅜@54
Galena	71⅜@72⅜
Illinois Central	61⅜@64@63⅜
Panama	138⅜@141⅜
Pacific Mail	109⅜@110⅜
Missouris	45⅜@46⅜
Tennessees	48⅜@48⅜
Hudson River	50⅜@52⅜
Harlem Preferred	39⅜@40
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	24½@24⅜

The Railway Bonds, at the close of the week, were firm and in demand. The following are the bids of Saturday:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B...	23
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr..	100	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104¼	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	69⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	113	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	52
Erie firsts	113	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30
Erie thirds, '83	103¼	Chi. & N.W. Appl. ext.	80
Erie fourths, '80	97⅜	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	83⅜
Erie fifths, '88	92	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	33
B. N.Y. & Erie firsts '77	90⅜	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	109
Hudson firsts, '69	111⅞	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	104¼
Hudson firsts L. Bonds	102	Tol. & Wab. firsts	91⅜
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds	71¼
Hudson thirds, '75	96⅜	Tol. & Wab. Int. B'ds	78
Hudson Converts., '67	91	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	96⅜
Harlem firsts, '69-73	107	Gal. & Chi. firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	102	Gal. & Chi firsts, ext.	105
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘c., '69-72	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ℘c. '82	112	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	95
C. B. & Q. 8 ℘c. firsts	111¼	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	106⅜
Mich. So. 7 ℘c. secs	88⅜	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts	95
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	101	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	81
M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ℘c.	102⅝	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 3ds	55
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘c., '75	102	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	93
St. L. & T. H. firsts	91⅜	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	90
T. H. & Alt. seconds	94		

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $3,349,142, against $2,385,215 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce, $2,820,373, against $2,038,851 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $1,043,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for seven months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1862	$105,272,000
Add six weeks since Aug. 1	22,460,311
Total to date, 1862	$127,732,311
Against same time, 1861	96,847,268
Increase since Jan. 1	$30,885,043

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1862	$77,491,000
Add six weeks since Aug. 1	18,935,059
Total to date, 1862	$96,426,059
Against same time, 1861	91,246,351
Increase since Jan. 1	$5,179,708

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to July 31 were	$37,044,000
Add since 1st August	5,598,000
Total to date, 1862	42,642,000
Against same time, 1861	3,261,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$39,381,000

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of

August, 1862, were	$609,880 79
August, 1861, were	419,009 96
Increase	$190,870 83

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH ROAD—1862.

Capital—76,900 shares of $50		$3,845,000
Original mortgages		3,000,000
Fourth mortgage to fund old claims		1,200,000
Total as reorganized		$8,045,000
Interest charge:		
Seven ℘ cent. on $3,000,000	$210,000	
Six ℘ cent. on $1,200,000	72,000	
Rent to Pennsylvania Central	85,000	— 367,000
Gross traffic of fiscal year, 1861		1,120,000

Traffic of 1862:

	1862 vs.	1861.
December, (1861,)	$113,175	$65,272
January	95,675	62,208
February	78,447	59,964
March	90,308	83,408
April	100,694	99,511
May	116,973	101,792
June	125,000	104,167
July	127,000	115,316
August	126,000	85,163
Total, 9 months	$977,272	$776,801
Sept., Oct., Nov., estimates	400,000	343,199
Total, fiscal year	$1,377,272	$1,120,000

The reorganization of this property is, we understand, to be virtually completed. The Company have on hand a sufficient sum of the Fourth Mortgage Bonds to pay off the remainder of the old unsecured claims against the Road, and the current interest upon all the Bonds, including the fourth class, is promptly met. The operating expenses of the Road, exclusive of the rent to the Pennsylvania Central Company, (for the use of their line into Pittsburgh,) are about 50 ℘ cent. of the gross earnings. The New-York Transfer Agency has been fixed with the Farmers' Trust Company.

The last quotations for United States Securities by POLHAMIUS & JACKSON, No. 25 William-street, are as follows:

United States 6s, Coupon, 1862	102 @	—
United States 6s Registered, 1881	99⅜ @	⅝
United States 6s, Coupon, 1881	99¾ @	⅞
United States 5s, Coupon, 1865	94 @	95
United States 5s, Coupon, 1871	88⅜ @	89
United States 5s, Coupon, 1874	88⅜ @	89
United States 6s, 1 year Certificates	98⅜ @	⅜
Treasury Notes 7 3-10 ℘ cent.	103⅜ @	⅜
American Gold	118⅜ @	¾
Demand Notes	110 @	¼

The following is an approximate statement of the earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of August, 1862, compared with the same period of last year, viz:

From	1862.	1861.
Freight	$163,231 01	$139,369 87
Passengers	93,556 87	88,461 37
Express	2,600 00	2,700 00
Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00
R't Road	7,083 33	7,083 33
Miscellaneous	574 83	2,591 72
Total	$274,871 04	$248,031 29

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR AUGUST.

	August, 1862.	August, 1861.
Erie Railway	$609,880	$419,009
Fort Wayne and Chicago	274,871	248,031
Illinois Central	334,946	*268,982
Galena and Chicago	121,198	150,358
Cleveland and Toledo	79,655	60,928
Chicago and Rock Island	109,216	119,395
Michigan Southern	226,819	178,772
Michigan Central	216,624	144,981
Hudson River	193,442	135,298
Toledo and Wabash	168,218	137,222
St. Louis, Alton & Chicago	102,763	103,189
Chicago and Northwestern	68,262	60,426
Harlem	103,222	91,958
Rome and Watertown	38,573	27,750
Milwaukee & Pra. du Chien	76,162	90,461
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	126,000	85,163

The total receipts of Grain, (and Flour reduced to Grain) at Chicago the past week is reported by *Wells' Commercial Express* as the equivalent of 2,398,381 bushels, as against 1,835,768 bushels the corresponding week last season.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 9,261 bbls. Flour, 89 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 290,247 bushels Wheat, 101,308 bushels Corn, 7,746 bushels Barley, 37,370 bushels Oats, 2,261 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,051 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive, at $6 87½ for Pots, and $7 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 281 bbls., including 263 bbls. Pots and 18 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been rather moderate since our last; prices, however, have been well supported. The stock is not large for the season. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "there has not been much doing in Boots and Shoes the past week, owing partially to the Government duty of 3 ℘ cent. on goods of this description. The market, however, is quite bare, and prices are very well sustained. The greater portion of the sales have been on short time, or for cash—a marked improvement over the old method of long credits. The great reduction in the number of men employed in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, consequent upon so many of them having left the bench for the field, has already so enhanced the cost of manufacturing as to preclude the possibility of any reduction in prices, and there will probably be an advance ere long. The total shipment by land and sea from Boston during the week has been 8,362 cases, of which 3,500 were sent to New-York and Pennsylvania, 4,615 to the Border Slave States, 2,484 to the Western States, 54 to Hayti, 521 to Halifax, 78 to New-Orleans, 59 to San Francisco, and 21 to Nebraska. Commissioner BOUTWELL, in reply to a letter asking for information in regard to the duty to be paid by manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, says:

'Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes must pay a duty upon all their sales, and upon all goods removed from their premises, excepting those sent to agents, (not commission merchants). All sales of agents must also be accounted for each month. This duty is to be paid on the whole value of the goods, without any deduction. Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes for the U. S. Government must pay duty on all goods delivered on and after September 1.'"

COTTON—Has been quiet, to-day, at 57c.@57½c. for Middlings ℘ ℔.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel at steady rates, as also for Smoked Herring at 30c. for Scaled, and 20c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been moderately active to-day, for State and Western Flour; and, in view of the light receipts, prices of desirable lots favor sellers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,300 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 @$5 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 35 @$5 60, chiefly at $5 40@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5@$5 20; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 35@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@ $5 85, ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 25
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 35	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in demand and is firm; sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 50@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 05@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is attracting more attention at former rates. Sales 840 bbls. extra, at $5 40@$6 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 10@$4 40 for fine, and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, to-day, at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey and $3 75 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are quiet, yet held very firmly.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for most kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $3 45@$3 55, and Bunch do. at $3 32½@$3 37½ ℘ box; Currants, 10½c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more abundant, to-day, the receipts having been more extensive. The demand has been less active, especially for export, in view of the unfavorable advices from Liverpool, by the *Edinburgh*. Prices have been depressed and unsettled. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 216,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 45@$1 50; White Western, $1 34@$1 40; Amber Western, at $1 27@$1 29; Red Western (Winter) at $1 24@$1 26; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 17@$1 18; Milwaukee Club, at $1 09@ $1 17; Chicago Spring, at $1 06@$1 15 ℘ bushel. Corn is in fair request at uniform rates. Sales since our last, 117,000 bush., at 58½c.@59½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 60c.@60½c. for very choice, do. do.; 54c.@58c. for Eastern do.; 43c.@53c. for unsound do. ℘ bushel. Rye is in request at 76c.@84c. for sound ℘ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 50c.@55c.; Western, at 49c.@54c.; and State at 51c.@55c. ℘ bushel. Barley continues unchanged.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston of 100 bales, at 11c., cash, ℘ yard.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand to-day, at 60c.@80c. for new and old for shipment and local use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Receipts have been limited, and sales moderate, during the past week. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice the movements in the principal kinds, thus: "*Dry Hides.*—Owing to the critical condition of National affairs, neither buyers or sellers have manifested much disposition to operate, and the market has ruled quiet throughout the week. A few large parcels of Buenos Ayres and Orinoco have changed hands, at about late prices, but the aggregate of sales is but moderate for the season. In prices we have no change to report, importers, generally, in view of the continued fluctuating and high rates of Foreign exchange, maintaining their views. *Wet-Salted Hides.*—In the market for Domestic Slaughters we have no particular change to notice, there continuing a fair active demand for home consumption, and some inquiry for shipment. Prices are without alteration. *Upper Leather Hides.*—There is a fair moderate demand for prime South American and African Kips, but sales are prevented by the firmness of holders. *East India Stock.*—The extreme views of holders prevent sales of Buffaloes, of which the stock in first hands in this market is entirely composed. For Cows a fair demand prevails at about quotations. We notice the arrival of 21 bales Penang Buffaloes, ex *Snow Squall*. Week's receipts, 24,672 Hides and 21 bales. Week's sales have been 41,400 Hides, including 16,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., 24c. cash, usual selection; 2,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 ℔s, 25c., cash, in bond, less the duty; 5,000 Dry Montevideo, 22½ ℔s., 24½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 11,500 Dry Orinoco, 21 ℔s., 22½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 550 Wet Salted California, 55 ℔s., 11½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 6,300 City and Country Slaughters, 60@80 ℔s., 8½c.@8¾c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 436,200 (same time last year 504,100—year before, 282,800), and 919 bales Calcutta Buffalo."

HOPS—Continue quiet and depressed, at 15c.@19c. for new, and 13c.@16c. for last year's crop, ℘ ℔.

HEMP—Is inactive, and somewhat nominal.

IRON—Has been sparingly dealt in, at unchanged figures. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales have been made of 1,000 tons Anthracite Pig, at $25 for No. 1, and $24 for No. 2, on time, including 500 tons hard Iron at $21, cash.

LEATHER—The business of the week, in this line, Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The market for some days past has ruled rather quiet, at somewhat easier prices than those of last week. Few Eastern buyers were in market, and Western orders have fallen off considerably, on account of threatened rebel invasions in several trans-Alleghanian States. *Oak Sole*—Demand for army purposes continues active, at firm prices; the regular business, however, is rather dull, resulting from the scarcity of hands among boot and shoe manufacturers. Receipts only moderate. *Week's receipts* of Sole Leather about 81,000 sides."

LIME—Rockland is in request, at 60c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in good demand to-day, and sales have been made of 2,000 bbls. at $13 for common, and $14@$14 50 for No. 2 and low No. 1 ℘ 280 ℔s. Nothing new in other articles.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in much less demand, at $11 50@$11 68¾ for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales 850 bbls. Cut Meats continue salable and steady at 6c.@7c. for Hams, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is inactive, at 6½c.@8c. ℘ ℔. Lard continues in lively request at former rates; sales 2,300 tcs. and bbls. in lots, at 9c.@9¾c., ℘ ℔. Beef is quiet, yet firm; sales 200 bbls., at $14 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $13@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 ℘ bbl. Butter is active and firm at 12c.@16c. for poor to very choice Western, and 15c.@20c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in fair demand, at 7c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

SALT—Liverpool has arrived, and been sold freely, including Fine at $1 55@$2 05, and Ground at $1 05@$1 10 ℘ sack. Turk's Island has been in fair request at 30c. ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been in moderate demand, at easier prices. About 15,000 ℔s. Sisal sold for export to Europe on private terms. Goat are quiet, being held above the views of buyers. Sales 60 bales Tampico at 50c. ℘ ℔., 6 months' credit.

SUGARS—Have been inactive, to-day, sales having been made of only 345 hhds., &c., chiefly New-Orleans, at 8½c.@10c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 85,000 ℔s., at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request for home use, at full prices.

TOBACCO—Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the West, Kentucky Leaf is held higher, with a good demand; sales, 1,150 hhds., at 12½c.@24c. ℘ ℔. Other kinds are inactive.

WHISKY—Sales of 700 bbls., at 32c.@33c., mainly at 32½c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been good, mainly from manufacturers, and prices have been quite firm, the tendency having been toward higher rates. Holders do not appear to be very eager to sell, and are decidedly reluctant to give particulars of what they do sell. The week's transactions include about 90,000 ℔s. low and medium qualities of Domestic Fleece at 64c.@68c.; 85,000 ℔s. of Domestic Pulled, at 50c.@60c.—the latter rate for lambs' super; 65,000 ℔s. unwashed Magadore, at 36c.; 15,000 ℔s. unwashed African, at 32½c.; 170 bales Mestiza, at 29c., with 50 bales East Indian and 25 bales Mexican, on private terms, ℘ ℔. In Boston, sales have been made of 200,000 ℔s. domestic fleece at from 60c.@65c., and in some instances very desirable lots as high as 70c., and 855 bales, mostly Mediterranean and South American, at full prices. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 1,200 ℔s., domestic fleece, ranging from 68c.@75c. for mixed and common, and 57c.@ 60c. for fine, cash.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibits rather more animation, to-day; rates, however, are easier and somewhat irregular. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, at 3s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 15d.@15½d. Corn, 14½d.@15d.; Beef, 8s. ℘ tce.; Pork, 8s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 47s.@50s.; Tallow, 40s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 15d.@15½d. ℘ bushel; Pork, 6s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 45s. 6d.@50s.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.@55s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain at 15½d.@16d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 6s.@6s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 8s. 6d. ℘ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 45s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 42s. 6d. ℘ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Snow Squall*, 742 tons, to Melbourne, and bark *Panama*, 414 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., the two at $18,000; a bark, 412 tons, to Genoa, 280 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco 60s., 200 bbls. Beef and Pork 6s., 1,300 bxs. Extract Logwood 25c. ℘ box; one, 391 tons, to Naples, 300 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco 60s., and 50@100 tons Logwood on private terms; a ship, 1,049 tons, to Liverpool, 40s. ℘ ton; a brig, 258 tons, to Vera Cruz, $1 50 ℘ bbl.; a Br. brig, 290 tons, to a Gulf port, $1 62½ ℘ bbl.; a schr. to St. Thomas, 75c. ℘ bbl.; a brig, 270 tons, to Sagua, Shooks, 75c.

MUSICAL.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY SEPT. 15, 1862.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Macbeth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Hamlet.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Claude Marcel.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—The French Spy.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway. Peter Piper Pepper Podge.

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THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our advices from Maryland this morning are of the highest importance. They indicate that the rebel army is retreating from that State much more expeditiously than they came into it, and that they are not making their escape unscathed. A dispatch from Harrisburgh states that yesterday morning heavy cannonading was heard at Hanover, Greencastle and Chambersburgh, proceeding from some point south of Hanover, no doubt across the Maryland line. From Baltimore we learn that cannonading was heard all day on Saturday in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and a dispatch from Frederick gives the explanation that it proceeded from an engagement at the foot of the mountains, on the road to Sandy Hook, with a rebel force of two thousand cavalry and three batteries of artillery. Gen. Burnside passed through Frederick on Saturday morning, and the whole National army pushed on after the retreating enemy by every available road, and even crossed the fields. The reception of Gen. Burnside in Frederick was a perfect ovation, the people turning out with the wildest enthusiasm; and when Gen. McClellan entered the place, the streets and sidewalks were perfectly blocked with the enthusiastic masses, including a large proportion of ladies. Our latest advices from Frederick are to yesterday forenoon. They account for the firing heard on Friday. It was an artillery duel between Gen. Pleasanton and the rear guard of the rebels, who were so hard pushed that they were forced to fall back to Middletown, from which place they were also driven in the afternoon. On Saturday our cavalry had two affairs with the enemy, and so pushed them that they were forced to burn half a mile of their wagon trains. This, in addition to a train of a hundred ammunition and subsistence wagons, captured by Gen. Franklin, will prove quite a serious loss for the rebels. Longstreet is said to have been repulsed at Harper's Ferry on Saturday afternoon, but at 6 o'clock yesterday morning the battle had been renewed in that direction, and the firing, as heard at Frederick, was rapid and heavy. It was expected that our main column would come up with the retreating enemy yesterday afternoon, and force them to a general engagement. Our troops were in fine spirits, and much elated at the cordial reception extended to them by the people of Maryland. All danger of an invasion of Pennsylvania may now be considered past, as the rebels will no doubt have enough to do to escape the destruction which they have courted. Gov. Curtin, however, does not relax his preparations, but is determined to put the State upon a thorough war footing.

The news of a sanguinary battle and repulse of the rebels at Harper's Ferry comes to us with considerable circumstantiality of detail, in the Baltimore *American* of Saturday, as gathered from a gentleman who left Frederick on Thursday afternoon. The report was credited at Frederick, both among the Union men and Secessionists. It is to the effect that the rebel General Loring had crossed the Potomac at Williamsport simultaneously with the crossing of Jackson and Lee at Leesburgh, and taken the river road by the canal down the river in the direction of Harper's Ferry. A short distance above Harper's Ferry he attempted to ford the river with a large body of cavalry and infantry. When the river, which is nearly a half a mile wide, was covered with troops, Col. Miles opened upon them with his batteries, from Camp Hall and from the tresselwork of the railroad, with grape and canister, causing the river actually to run with blood, when the attempt was abandoned. The rebels had also previously made an attempt to storm the batteries on the Maryland Heights, and were repulsed by the masked batteries, scattering them and strewing the earth with the dead.

Gov. Curtin telegraphed, Saturday, to Philadelphia that he wanted more troops in Harrisburgh at once; not to wait for the formation of brigades or regiments, but to send them on in companies. A prompt response was made, and in the evening hundreds of armed men were hurrying through the streets to the Pennsylvania Railroad Dépôt. The Governor's urgent appeal was supposed to be in consequence of the report that a great battle was proceeding near the State line.

The Baltimore Police, having obtained intelligence that a squad of rebel officers were being entertained on Friday night at a house about seven miles from the city, a squad of them proceeded to the spot, surrounded the house, and captured the entire number, as well as their entertainers. Considerable booty was also captured.

The Harrisburgh *Patriot and Union* of the 11th inst. says there is no undue excitement in that city, but that all are actively though quietly preparing to give the rebels, should they approach, a warm reception.

Gen. Reynolds, an officer of the regular army, is to assume the command of all the active forces raised for the defence of the Cumberland Valley and Harrisburgh. The force which will be led forward by Col. Campbell will be under the control of Gen. Reynolds, and all the operations from the vicinity of Harrisburgh will be under his direction.

The rebel attempt against Cincinnati has met with signal failure. The papers of that City of Saturday, bring us accounts of the retreat of the enemy, rapidly and in confusion. The roads were strewn with camp-kettles and other articles with which soldiers dispense when in a great hurry. A number of prisoners were taken. In a squad of eight who were picked up, were men from Arkansas, Texas, Georgia and Alabama. They said the force which marched upon Cincinnati was about twenty thousand strong, but had only one battery of six pieces of field artillery. That was Laborde's Louisiana Battery. The rest of their guns were light howitzers, ineffective except at very short range. The rebel prisoners say that they retreat because they have not heard anything of Gen. Bragg, whom they expected to support their movement, but they did hear that Gen. Buell had massed his forces at Bowling Green, and was attempting by forced marches through Southern Kentucky to gain their rear.

We learn from Nashville, by a dispatch dated the 5th inst., that Gen. Buell's army was then hastening to the support of that city, which was menaced by the rebel forces under Bragg. The city was being fortified, and was to be placed under command of Gen. Thomas, with orders to defend it at all hazards. A portion of Gen. Buell's forces had been sent toward Cincinnati to pay their respects to Kirby Smith's rebels in the rear, and fifteen thousand more were to leave at once for the same destination. It was doubtless a knowledge of this movement which induced the rebels menacing Cincinnati to make their hasty retreat. Eight thousand men from Gen. Rosecrans' army had reinforced Gen. Buell at Nashville, the fate of which place is probably ere this decided.

According to a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, the affair at Britton's Lane, Tenn., instead of being a skirmish merely, was quite a brilliant little battle. Five hundred of the Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Regiments are reported as having defeated five thousand rebels, with a loss on the rebel side of one hundred and seventy-nine killed and between three and four hundred wounded; of the Nationals only four were killed and eighty-two wounded. This immense disproportion in losses leads us rather to imagine that the story is somewhat exaggerated, and that this instance furnishes no exception to the general rule applicable to the war correspondents of Western papers.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Times* gives the following summary of the doings of the National expedition which left Fort Donelson several days since, to operate against Clarksville, Tenn.: "It reached that place on Monday. The rebels were found quite strongly posted, but, after a short engagement, they were driven off. The rebels left some stores, arms, and horses, which our forces captured. We destroyed one hundred boxes of hard bread, and captured a number of prisoners. The rebels burned two hundred boxes of crackers and one thousand bales of hay before abandoning the place. Cols. Lowe and Ransom, with their forces, returned to Fort Donelson Monday night."

Gen. Banks has issued an order rescinding the one recently issued, which authorized the crossing of the bridges and ferries over the Potomac without passes. They will be required, as heretofore, and will only be issued in cases of extreme necessity.

GENERAL NEWS.

Rev. Dr. French, of the Port Royal Freedmen's Relief Association, lectured last evening to an immense audience, in the Church of the Puritans. His theme was the condition and prospects of the negroes lately received into freedom on the Southern coast. This was very strikingly and effectively illustrated, the deductions being in every respect most favorable to Gen. Hunter's experiment. Robert Smalls, the "hero of the *Planter*," was introduced, with several other noted colored refugees, and the impression made by all was very agreeable.

Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, delivered, last night, at Plymouth Church, (Rev. H. W. Beecher's,) an address on the results of his observations in Europe—referring more particularly to the views entertained of our struggle by the different classes, the remedies that they propose, the criticisms they make, and their attitude generally. An immense audience listened with pleasure and delight to his remarks, which were instructive, entertaining and eloquent to a marked degree.

Those towns in Connecticut which had not filled up their quota by volunteers were compelled to furnish the requisite number by draft, on Wednesday. Waterbury, having sent nearly 100 over her quota, escaped the draft; so also did most of the towns in that vicinity—Naugatuck, Watertown, Plymouth, Prospect, Woodbury, Bristol, &c. About half the towns in the State were equally fortunate, having raised their full quota of volunteers—among them, Bridgeport, Norwich, New-Haven, Meriden, Wallingford, Madison, Branford, New-Hartford, Norfolk and New-Britain. In Hartford 415 were drafted; in Middletown, 96; in Cheshire, 33; in Hamden, 68; in Morris, 36; in Bethany, 17; in Bethlem, 16. In Middlebury 12 names were drawn out.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment had a very different reception in Baltimore, on Thursday last, from that which it met on the memorable 19th of April. The citizens in great numbers assembled at the railroad dépôt, waiting until sunset and after dark for the arrival of the regiment. In place of cobble-stones, the Massachusetts boys were greeted with cheers, and citizen seemed to have vied with citizen as to who should do them most honor. The guns that overlook Baltimore from Fort McHenry and Federal Hill tend admirably to the preservation of order in that city and the suppression of Secessionist sentiment, however it may lurk beneath a quiet exterior.

Gen. McDowell arrived in Troy on Thursday evening, and immediately repaired to the residence of his father-in-law, Henry Burden, Esq., in the Sixth Ward.

The funeral of Gen. Bohlen occurred in Philadelphia on Friday. The remains were met at the depot by a number of citizens and taken to Independence Hall, where they lay in state throughout the day. The military and citizens turned out in an imposing procession to do honor to the deceased patriot.

The health of Brig.-Gen. Butterfield has been so much impaired by his late active services as to demand a temporary retirement from duty in the field. He left Alexandria Thursday evening for the North.

Colonel Geo. W. Pratt, of the Ulster regiment, who was paralyzed by the concussion of a cannon ball, in leading his regiment at the battle of Manassas Plains, died on Thursday at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Tibbits, in Albany. He was a young man of great promise, and had served as State Senator with ability and integrity.

There was a strong market for Stocks on Saturday, especially for the New-York and Western Road Shares. Gold fell off to 118⅛. Exchange on London, 130¼.

Flour and Corn were in good request on Saturday, at full prices. Wheat was more freely offered and was less sought after, at rather lower rates. Pork and Beef were quiet, as were also Hops, Hemp, Hides, Cotton, Groceries, Foreign Liquors, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Tallow, Whisky, Lard, Butter and Cheese, at uniform quotations. Resin and Wool were active and firm. Moderate freight engagements were reported. There were 471 vessels of all classes in port.

Garibaldi and the Italian Government.—We do not suppose that the imprisonment of Garibaldi is intended to be other than temporary. Being taken in the act of rebellion, he had to be disposed of in some way for the time being. But his speedy liberation may be taken for granted. Ratazzi cannot bring clean hands to the task of punishing the man whom he invited into the field of dangerous enterprise. And even if he could, it is not to be supposed that the Italian people would permit harsh measures to be used toward a man whom they adore as they do Garibaldi.

Yet his unconditional liberation is hardly possible either. What, then, is to be done with him? One item in the latest European intelligence reports that the Government contemplates sending him to the United States. He would of course find a ready welcome here, where he has already spent a period after the failure of a former enterprise. We hardly suppose, however, that our Government would renew the offer of a high command in our army, which they extended to him some time ago.

He declared, at the time, that he regarded our war as a "mere family quarrel"—not one in which humanity or a champion of humanity could take an interest. Passing over that, however, Garibaldi would undoubtedly be received with a sympathy that would forget his late mistake in the memory of his recent glorious career.

The President and the Country.

The *Commercial Advertiser* is a well-meaning journal, but it is sometimes betrayed, by its extreme simplicity of character, into doing things that are very unjust and very unwise. It says that the Times is "*threatening* the Administration with forcible overthrow." Nothing could be further from the truth than this; and the *Commercial* never would have brought such a charge against us, if it had not failed for the moment to distinguish between a *threat* and a *warning*. We *have* warned the Government that it stands in extreme peril of being forcibly overthrown by rebel machinations, aided by allies in the Northern States;—and in this the *Commercial* agrees with us. It repeats our warning, almost in our own words. "Reluctantly," it says, "we are forced to the conviction that *there are those at the North who care more for the overthrow of the Government*, meaning thereby the present Administration, *than for the defeat of the rebels and the forcible crushing of the rebellion*." "Many facts," it adds, "point to the existence of such a plot in our midst. There is *far more danger to us in it* than there is in a conflict with half a million of men whose object is honestly and exclusively the setting up and perpetuating of a really independent nationality." This is the *Commercial's* language, and it echoes our own. If to expose and denounce the plot is "threatening" the Government, the *Commercial* shares the guilt which it imputes to us.

We have warned the Government against this peril, in the hope of doing something to avert it. We have every motive which can possibly influence any patriotic heart, for desiring the permanent prosperity of the Government and of the Administration to which, in this dread crisis of its fate, its destinies are intrusted. We have too profound a respect for President Lincoln—we share too largely in the trust and confidence inspired by his integrity, and we feel too deeply the infinite importance of his understanding truly the real thought and sentiment of the millions of the American people whose fate depends upon his action, to conceal for a moment the expression of that sentiment, and still less to mislead the Government as to its character or its strength. We know no way in which we can render the President a greater service than by telling him the truth. We can have no motive for it but his own good and the country's, and we certainly look for no reward but the consciousness of having done something for both. We did what little we could to bring this Administration into power;—we have labored, perhaps not always wisely, but always conscientiously and disinterestedly, to sustain and defend it; and we claim the right now, in the most critical exigency through which any Government has ever been called to pass, to render it the only remaining service which lies in our power. We would warn it against dangers which threaten its existence, whether those dangers are wholly external, or whether they have powerful allies and agents in the weaknesses and defects of the Administration itself. And if such service, prompted by the most friendly motives, rendered in the most friendly spirit, and aiming at none but the most friendly ends, subjects us to the charge of hostility to the Administration from any but those who rejoice in whatever tends to its destruction, we can only regret that it has already become too weak to bear the only treatment that affords the slightest hope of its salvation.

We call upon President Lincoln to *strengthen his Administration*,—to give it greater vigor, greater unity and concentration of councils and of purpose, and a larger and more comprehensive mastery of all the elements which enter into the awful contest through which it is required to conduct the nation. For President Lincoln himself the nation has a profound and a sincere regard. They have a full and unfaltering trust in his integrity—in his patriotic disinterestedness,—in his wish and purpose to do everything that lies in his power to crush the rebellion and save the Union. But they see that out of this very single-hearted determination to do right, has sprung the evil which saps the strength of his Administration. His very conscientiousness leads him to assume, as a personal matter, the whole responsibility of the Government. He takes it all upon his own shoulders. Instead of surrounding himself with the strongest and best men of the nation as Cabinet Councilors, and establishing the Government upon their combined strength and steadiness, clothing them with high functions and holding them to a corresponding responsibility, Mr. Lincoln has felt himself to be the Government, and has undertaken, as a personal task, the performance of all its functions. His Cabinet Secretaries have been mere clerks, charged with the supervision of the details in their respective departments, though even in these liable to his intervention, and bringing nothing of positive strength and vigor to the Administration.

In this Mr. Lincoln has departed from the practice of all his predecessors, and from the usage of all stable and responsible governments. Without the slightest thought of disparaging his abilities, Mr. Lincoln must permit us to say that he is not adequate to so mighty a task. He cannot possibly, by his own personal ability, carry this country through this crisis. He will fail—fatally, lamentably, disastrously—if he persists in the attempt. No monarch living is equal to such a responsibility, and if President Lincoln appreciated the awful issues which it involves, and had become, by the studies and thoughts and experiences of a lifetime, more familiar with the varied requirements of such a position, he would be the last man in the world to seek its isolation and its retribution. Whatever of statesmanship, of courage, of inspiring and arousing genius, of directing and administrative talent the land affords, should be at the service of the Government, and enlisted in its support. There should be no *second rate* man in the President's Cabinet councils,—no man who did not bring something of positive and available power into the Executive Department,—no man whose participation in the Government did not add to it something of strength, of dignity, of high-hearted courage or of executive and organizing ability. With such an Executive Department, the task of government might not be easy, but it would at least be dignified and safe. We should at least escape the perils of indecision, of vacillation, and of hesitation, which are inseparable from a Government where the judgments, the caprices, the misgivings and the fears of a single individual are the ruling power. We might have mistakes, but we should not have the mistakes of to-day repeated and magnified by those of to-morrow. We should not have a policy discarded this week to be adopted the next. We should not have a General arrested to-day to be released to-morrow—nor dismissed one day to be raised still higher upon his own demand the next. We should at least have *steadiness*—the systematic prosecution of a fixed and settled policy, not the mere trial of successive experiments, in which the sacrifice of thousands of lives and the loss of millions of treasure pay the penalty of constantly recurring failures. We could not have greater integrity of purpose—a purer or more unadulterated patriotism in the conduct of the Government than we have now; but we should have a steadier and more settled policy,—a firmer grasp, a stronger will, a broader and more comprehensive statesmanship, than now presides over the wavering and inconstant action of the Executive Department.

It is not a *change of policy* which seems to us essential at the present moment. The reforms we urge are not in the interest of any faction or of any party. We should entertain the most profound distrust of any changes made in any such interest, or for the promotion of any such purpose. President Lincoln's policy of *saving the Union at all hazards*, as the great necessity which overshadows and subordinates all other questions and all other interests, and of *using all others for the accomplishment of that*, is broad enough, and sound enough, and powerful enough, for the emergency. But he needs a new organization of his Government in order to give it full effect. He needs a new Cabinet, composed of men who sympathize thoroughly and heartily in this leading and dominant idea,—and who can bring to bear upon the practical measures essential to its success, the best energies and abilities of the country, working freely and under all the responsibilities of such a position. If he can give the country such a Cabinet, organized on such a basis and composed of such material, he will renew its confidence in the Government and avert the perils which threaten its destruction.

The State Canvass.

The political campaign may be considered fairly open. One political party (perhaps not to be unjust we ought to say *one and a-half*,) has its candidates in the field, and is preparing for a strenuous effort to take the State Government from Republican hands. They hope to make capital for themselves out of the disasters which have befallen us. They expect to get many votes for Mr. Seymour from those who have hitherto sustained the Administration, but who, as they think, will be sufficiently dissatisfied with it to vote against its friends. They may get some such votes, but their candidate's strength will be in another direction, and among other classes of voters. We can specify some votes that he is quite sure of:

He is sure to get the votes of every man who, like Noxon, the Chairman of the so-called Constitutional Union Convention, has "never attended a war meeting."

He is sure of the votes of every man who, like Capt. Rynders, "if he fought at all in this war, would fight on the side of the South."

If there is a man known to any of our readers who has refused to take the oath of allegiance, ten to one he will vote for Seymour.

The man who looked at a regiment of our brave fellows marching to defend their country's flag, and said, "There goes another pack of fools to be shot," is sure to vote for Seymour.

The men who drank champagne so freely, on hearing the news of the battles of Bull Run, will all vote for Seymour.

The men who are "aiders and abettors of the modification of the rebel programme," as we exposed it the other day, will vote for Seymour, and so will those who aided and abetted the unmodified rebel programme.

In short, do our readers know anywhere in the State a man who has felt no throb of the flood of patriotism which has filled every true man's heart for the past year and a half, who has refused to lend any aid whatever toward the heavy burdens which have pressed upon the commonwealth, whose heart has been sad when the heart of the nation has swelled with gladness, and has been filled with malignant joy when the national heart was depressed and sad, who has rejoiced over the wounds and death and captivity of our noblest sons, and has, as far as he dared, struck hands with their murderers—a hundred to one that that man votes and does all in his power for Seymour.

There may be those who will vote for Seymour without any such sympathies. All we can say of them is that they will find themselves in very poor company.

A gentleman who was in Frederick City when it was occupied by the rebels, said that when he was leaving he fell in, with some young men from one of the neighboring counties who had come to Frederick to join the rebel army, "but after *seeing and smelling it*, they had concluded to return home."

We advise any thoughtless persons who have had thoughts of joining the crowd that is going for Seymour, to "see it and smell it" first. They will find it too rank with treason and secession to be pleasant company for a true lover of his country.

The Rebel Retreat from Maryland.

The rebel invasion of Maryland has evidently proved a failure; and the proof is now ample that the army which ten days ago crossed the Potomac near its junction with the Monocacy, has already recrossed or is now recrossing the same river some fifty miles higher up. If the object of the invasion was to arouse Maryland to revolution—and the proclamation of the rebel Commander-in-Chief to the people of the State seems to indicate this as a main object—then it was a signal and total failure; for there has been not a sign or symptom that it was possible to stir up the embers of rebellion in Maryland; while the loyal element has been greatly strengthened in its loyalty as well as increased in its magnitude. If the design of the movement was an assault on the National Capital, that, also, has proved abortive; for, not only have we now a defensive force behind the circuit of forts around Washington sufficient to repel the rebel army, but one-half of our army has marched out to meet the rebels on their own ground, has driven them from their most important positions, has taken possession of Frederick, which they had established as their base of operations, and has compelled them to flee by every available route toward the Potomac. If the purpose was to march upon Baltimore, they have been foiled in that; for we have driven them from all the points they seized on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between the Potomac and the Relay House, and now hold this line strongly and securely. If the rebel aim was an invasion of Pennsylvania, a march to the Susquehanna, and the capture of Harrisburgh, it is evident that they have now no hope of success in that scheme; for all Pennsylvania has flown to arms, and there is already an improvised army on the southern line of the State, sufficiently powerful to make any attempt at invasion fatal. The telegrams of this morning from Frederick state that the movements of the rebel army indicate that there is no fear whatever of the invasion of Pennsylvania; while even from Harrisburgh, where the excitement has been so wild, we have a dispatch to the effect that the rebel pickets have retired from the State line. Whatever may have been the primary or ultimate object of the rebel movement across the Potomac, there is no doubt that the whole thing is an utter failure; and while the fact that they have been permitted even for a brief time to occupy loyal soil and ravage a loyal population, is disgraceful to our military authorities and a disaster to our cause, there is nothing but this for them to glorify themselves with.

Collating all the dispatches and statements that come to us from various quarters, it would seem that, after retiring from Frederick about the middle of last week, the rebel invaders pushed north in the direction of Boonsboro and Hagerstown, but without delaying at these points for any length of time—as Gen. McClellan was close on their heels—they made by various routes for the Potomac, which part of their army, at least, seems to have forded, notwithstanding the heavy rains of Thursday and Friday; and in moving down on the Virginia side, the advance columns seem to have got into a battle on Saturday, which was renewed yesterday morning. It appears, however, that a large part of the rebel force has not yet crossed over the Potomac, but is still on this side; for the numerous skirmishes which various bodies of Gen. McClellan's army have had during the last three days, are always mentioned as being with the rearguard of a large force just in advance. Gen. McClellan seems to be pushing on quite vigorously; and the dispatch dated yesterday morning from Frederick states that "our main column would come up with the enemy during the afternoon," when an important engagement would necessarily ensue.

It is earnestly to be hoped that our main column *did* come up with the enemy yesterday, before his army effected its escape. It is to be hoped that their ragged hordes, after menacing the Capital and threatening our Free States, has not been allowed to achieve a "masterly retreat" into Virginia, while Gen. McClellan was pressing on their flank and rear, while Pennsylvania's brave militia was pressing on their other flank, while we had strong bodies of troops in their front at Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry, and while they had to struggle across a difficult river.

There is no doubt about the superiority of our army in numbers, armament and condition. There is no doubt of its capacity, if skillfully and boldly handled, to destroy or cut off the enemy they have set out in pursuit of. If this be effected, the invasion of Maryland will have proved an irretrievable disaster to the rebel army. We hope that to-day we shall have the news that Gen. McClellan has achieved this glorious triumph.

The Rebel Opinion of Union Generals.—What is mortifying in the rebel invasion of Maryland is not so much the military movement itself as the standard it shows the leaders set on the capacity of our Generals. If they did not have an almost boundless faith in the timidity, slowness and imbecility of our military leaders, they never surely would have ventured to place themselves in a situation which, in the Napoleonic style of war, must result in their utter annihilation. It is profitless to inquire how far their past experience justifies this contemptuous criterion; enough that they have formed it, and that *they act upon it*. They have perfect confidence that our splendid scientific strategy will expend itself in moves which *should* have been successful, but were not; and, though all lines of retreat be cut off, confidently rely on being able, if need be, to whisk themselves off, bag, baggage and booty, through some loop-hole, by which they should never have gone, if they had had a decent respect for the opinions of strategic mankind. It remains to be seen whether the event will bear them out in the opinion they have formed of our Generals, or whether they will be taught in Maryland a new lesson. It is a test which, in all fairness, we cannot refuse to accept.

Light in the West!

The rebel campaign in the West is beginning to show signs of unsteadiness. After a very vigorous push of considerable armies through Kentucky, almost to the bank of the Ohio River—accompanied with the usual threats of invading the North—the enemy's columns are seen to waver, and now they are reported falling back precipitately and in some confusion.

The reasons for this retreat are obvious and imperative. The rebel forces are forced to move by land, and the roads they traveled in entering Kentucky are difficult, leading through a stony and precipitous range of country. Transportation was necessarily imperfect. They had no dépôts of supplies; and no means to draw from them, if they had been abundantly supplied at their base of movement in East Tennessee. In feeding and foraging in the country as traversed, the march was necessarily slow, and the enforced delay thereby occasioned has given the Government and the States north of the Ohio ample time to protect the great cities in which alone the rebels could have found provisions to maintain themselves in position and in force.

The National Government has been enabled to circumvent the rebel designs in Kentucky, by its possession of *railway and water carriage*. It has used these agencies to concentrate powerful means of defence in advance of the rebel preparedness to attack. The rebels have no stronghold, no base, no dépôts of subsistence. They have no ability to go further forward—no supports and supplies to enable them to stand still—and they do the only other thing possible in such circumstances—*they retreat*.

But will they be able to retreat with safety? It is doubtful. In leaving the friendly secession districts of Tennessee, and throwing themselves forward through Kentucky up to the line of the Free States, the enemy knew full well he was leaving well-organized and powerful Union armies in his rear. His only compensation for so daring a disregard of military principle, was the prospect of successful invasion and occupation of strongholds in the loyal States, where his army could be quartered and protected. But failing in his aim, he must needs trust to genius and the luck of war to save him from annihilation.

It remains to be seen whether rebel audacity has not at last overtasked rebel resources and good fortune. The Union armies left by Kirby Smith, Morgan and Marshall in their rear, are in full chase after them, with means of rapid march that the rebels have not. The banks of the Ohio bristle with bayonets to stop their advance northward. They turn, therefore, and seem at this writing to stand at bay in Central Kentucky. If they shall be overtaken there by the veteran corps of Buell, Rousseau and Crittenden, they will have marched their last march, and fought their last fight, for the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky will assuredly be the future bed of her luckless invaders.

The sudden and salutary change in the look of military affairs in the West will be surprising to those who lately desponded so much. But the explanation is obvious and reassuring. The victories of last Spring, which gave us the complete control of the Ohio, Mississippi, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, and the railroads leading from the Ohio river down to the chief towns of the State of Tennessee, secured us vast military advantages, which will be appreciated more and more in every future movement of the war. These means of intercommunication enable the National forces to move easily, to concentrate rapidly, to transport food and munitions of war with a celerity defying the calculations of an enemy compelled to march on foot and seek his living by the way. It is the use of these advantages, won by Union valor, at Donelson, Island Ten and Shiloh, that is now crushing the rebel invasion in Kentucky, the failure of which, we hope, will render the latter end of treason in the West weaker and more despairing than the first. The West, that led the way so gallantly before, in thrusting the rebellion back to its dark source in the Cotton States, will, we venture to predict, repeat its work with improved spirit and effect. Let the rest of the nation be prepared to emulate its energetic action.

Union Triumphs in North Carolina.—It was part of the scheme of the rebel leaders, in setting their whole line in motion, to attack our force in North Carolina also. Relying on the fact that the always victorious Burnside had been withdrawn, with the greater part of his army, to the Potomac, they doubtless expected to fall foul of and chaw up the little force remaining. In this nice plan they have been most signally disappointed, and if all the joints of the anaconda had been as stout as that in North Carolina, the rebels would by this time have been pretty effectually used up.

Two battles have been fought on the coast of North Carolina within the past fortnight, and in both the enemy has been soundly whipped. That at the town of Washington was, though on a small scale, one of the most desperate encounters of the campaign. It lasted four hours, cavalry, artillery and infantry were used on both sides, and though the rebels greatly outnumbered our force in all arms. They were defeated and routed. In the other engagement on the 2d inst., three hundred men under command of Orderly-Sergt. Green, of Company F, Hawkins' Zouaves, within three miles of Plymouth, encountered fourteen hundred rebels, composed of cavalry and infantry, and after an hour's hard fighting, succeeded in whipping them—driving them from their camp, making prisoners of the Colonel commanding, the Chief (Hogan) of the Cavalry, forty other prisoners, and killing, in the engagement, thirty rebels, while losing only three altogether! These are among the cheering points of light that serve to illumine a horizon not everywhere else so bright.

The Custody of Prize Money.

We alluded a day or two since to a matter under the prize law, arising in the case of the *Hiawatha*. We have a word or two to say on another subject connected with the same matter.

The joint resolution to which we then referred required the Marshal to pay the proceeds of sales of prize property into the Treasury of the United States "immediately after the day of sale, less the costs and disbursements sworn to by the Marshal and taxed by the Court." On the same day when this joint resolution was passed, Congress passed a statute in reference to the Navy, one section of which provides that when the Marshal shall sell any prize property, "the gross proceeds of such sale shall be forthwith deposited" in the Sub-Treasury.

This provision, it will be seen, conflicts with the resolution in requiring the whole gross proceeds of the sale to be paid over, as was the law before, while the resolution only requires the payment of the money "less the costs and disbursements, sworn to by the Marshal and taxed by the Judge." It is a little difficult to see how, on an interlocutory sale, the costs and disbursements can be sworn to or taxed, as in all such cases there are costs incurred after the sale. It may, however, be construed to mean the costs and disbursements of the sale only.

It may be, also, that the statute was passed later in the day than the resolution, and thus overrides it, and restores the law to its former position. An examination of the records of the proceedings of that last day of the session would show, and such examination, if it has not been made, should be at once, and the matter should receive some judicial decision.

But both the act and the resolution agree in requiring the money to be paid into the Treasury instead of the Registry of the Court. What was the reason for this change of system we cannot tell. The public interest would seem to have been better consulted by leaving the funds where they were, under the old system, by which nothing had ever been lost, instead of exposing it to new dangers. It may be that the matter of payment will be held to be still under the control of the Court, and the Treasury to be merely the depository of the funds, and it may be also that the result of it will be to remove it entirely from the control of the Court. Such a result we should consider unfortunate, and it ought to be known at once whether such is the effect of the new legislation. Even now we understand that a large portion, if not the whole of the proceeds of the sale of the *Hiawatha's* cargo, which took place some two months ago, has not, as yet, been paid into the Treasury, notwithstanding the direction that it be paid in "forthwith." We may be misinformed on this point, however. If this is so, it shows imperatively the necessity of there being some control over the matter somewhere.

Our readers will also find in another column that there was very nearly a heavy loss of prize money in consequence of this change of place of deposit. To be sure, it might have happened in the Registry of the Court, if known graduates from Botany Bay were put in posts of confidence in and about the Court. But, as it is, it forms a striking commentary upon the effects of the new legislation, or the way they do things in the Marshal's office.

Confederate "Autonomy" versus Confederate Scrip.—The rebel military leaders are obviously hard pushed to reconcile their invasion of Maryland with the political theory on which they profess to be waging war. They set forth as their fundamental principle the absolute "autonomy" of the States, and yet at every step they are forced to violate that principle in some of its most essential features. They undoubtedly entered Maryland with the desire to be particularly "sweet" on that State, and to treat her population in the most delicate and affectionate style. "No restraint upon your free will," declared Gen. Lee, in his Proclamation, "is intended; no intimidation will be allowed within the limits of this army at least. Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom," etc., etc.

These are very fine words, no doubt; but practically, what kind of parsnips do they butter? The rebel army is bound to subsist and is bound to get all of food, clothing and supplies it can; meanwhile, *it pays in Confederate scrip!* The storekeepers of Frederick and the farmers of the Southern counties would probably have been willing to put up with a little "restraint on their free will" rather than see their goods and possessions go for a currency as worthless as though it were issued by the three Kings of Cologne. By the time this army of hungry rebel locusts makes its tour of the State, the people of Maryland will probably have had enough Confederate "autonomy" to do them the rest of their natural lives.

A Strange and Unaccountable Delay.—On the third day of this month, a messenger from Gov. Olden apprised the authorities at Washington that the quota of New-Jersey under the draft, amounting to 10,478 men, were at their several rendezvous in the State, awaiting the commands of the Government. The public will learn with amazement that, notwithstanding this fact, the War Department has not taken the first step toward putting these troops in the field! Twelve days, the most momentous in the history of the Republic, have passed, and these ten thousand are still allowed to remain idle in camp—unarmed, unequipped, unused.

Such a delay is unaccountable. Maryland and even Pennsylvania have been invaded—a fierce cry goes up throughout the land for soldiers, and yet here is a force of ten thousand men—an army equal to that which Cyrus led up against the Persian Empire—kept back from the field, where they might, perchance, turn the scale of victory in our favor. "There are there" (in the Cumberland Valley,) writes a veteran soldier, now in the field, "*passes that may be defended by* 10,000 *against* 100,000." Why has not some such Thermopylæ been given these brave ten thousand to guard?

It is the old story again—the people far ahead of the Government. Does not Mr. Lincoln know that it is such fatuities which, more than any successes of the enemy, take the courage and confidence out of the hearts of the people? What stimulus is there for new men to volunteer, when those that have already volunteered are not used? No doubt some plausible excuse from the always-ready budget will be produced to account for this conduct. Is it because the Department has not arms to put into the hands of these men? We do not think Mr. Stanton would like to present that excuse after the assurances of a different kind he has already given. But whatever it may be, there remains the inexpressibly distressing and discouraging fact that at the very moment when, above all others, soldiers are wanted, ten thousand troops are kept back from the field by some fatal spell of red tape at Washington.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 14.

PETITION FROM CHICAGO FOR EMANCIPATION.

A delegation from Chicago, headed by Rev. Dr. Patten, called yesterday upon the President with a petition signed by very many prominent citizens of Chicago, urging the necessity of his issuing a decree of emancipation on military grounds. The President received the petition very kindly, stating that the subject was one that lay very near his heart, and which for a long time had engaged his earnest attention; but he expressed the belief that the time had not yet arrived for the adoption of such a measure.

TROOPS AT RICHMOND.

A paroled officer from Richmond says that there are scarcely any troops at that place—all having left for the Upper Potomac. Some of the wounded in the late battle at Manassas had arrived at Richmond. The rebels confess to very heavy loss. Treasury notes command one hundred per cent. premium, and gold one hundred and twenty-five per cent. The rebels are fearful that their army, by their bold movement into Maryland, will be intercepted and cut off from retreat.

SMALL NOTES IN THE DISTRICT.

The Government has not, as is generally supposed, issued an order interfering with the issue of small notes by the regular banks of this District. It is understood that no such order is now contemplated.

MILITARY AGENT FOR INDIANA.

W. J. Dennis, of Indiana, has been appointed by Gov. Morton, Agent for that State, to look after its military interests here in general.

THURLOW WEED.

Thurlow Weed is here.

PRISONERS OF WAR AND STATE.

Fifty-three prisoners of war, captured at Bull Run, were brought here to-day from Alexandria and sent to the Old Capitol Prison. There were also seven prisoners of State. One of the prisoners tried to drown himself by jumping off the boat at Alexandria, but he was rescued by the guard. Upon his gaining dry land he began to beat his head upon stones, injuring himself severely. He declares that he would commit suicide sooner than undergo imprisonment. The prisoners were well dressed, and looked clean and tidy. They were furnished with shoes and clothing by the secession ladies of Alexandria. They appeared to have plenty of money, which was doubtless obtained from the same quarter.

CONVALESCENTS.

Four hundred convalescents were transferred to-day from the hospitals in this city to Annapolis, Md.

AMUSEMENTS.

The regular Fall and Winter theatrical season may be said to be fairly commenced with the present week, when Mr. Wallack and Miss Keene open their respective houses, and announce the engagement of stock companies that can satisfactorily represent the very highest class of drama. Mr. Wallack makes few changes in the personal composition of his forces. He loses Mr. Blake, but secures in that great comedian's place an actor of acknowledged talent and popularity. Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. George Holland, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Madeline Henriquez, and, of course, Mr. Lester Wallack, again rally around him on the stage, and the front of the house is still under the superintendence of Mr. Moss. Miss Keene is the gainer by Mr. Wallack's loss of Mr. Blake. In other respects she has materially strengthened her company, and will be able to give the best of standard comedy with excellent effect, if she can only find some one capable of playing the heroes of that kind of piece.

Gabriel Ravel, and the wonderful band of pantomimists, who take their inspiration from him, closed their series of performances at Niblo's on Saturday evening, in a most triumphant manner. They have caused that beautiful theatre to be crowded every night for a month, and could have continued a career of unprecedented success as much longer as they pleased, but they were promised elsewhere, and the manager of Niblo's had made arrangements with Mr. Forrest. That eminent tragedian, adequately supported, makes his first appearance to-night, in "Hamlet." To-morrow Mr. Hackett appears as *Falstaff*, in "The First Part of Henry the Fourth."

Miss Bateman, admirably supported by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, and Mr. Bateman, has done well all through the week, in her mother's effective tragedy of "Geraldine." To-night she attempts the difficult part of *Lady Macbeth*, and will be sure to attract a crowded and brilliant audience.

The most interesting performance announced for this evening, though, is that of Señorita Cubas, in the "French Spy," at Nixon's Cremorne Garden. The magnificent Spanish *danseuse*, who ventures the experiment on the occasion of her benefit, will also dazzle her beholders in "El Ole," and will provide an unusually liberal programme of accessory ballet, music and equestrianism. Carlotta Patti sings there for the last time in concert, previous to her *debût* next Monday at the Academy of Music.

The dramatic season has commenced auspiciously at Barnum's Museum. The new drama of "Claude Marcel" has been received with immense favor, and is advertised for indefinite repetition.

Mr. Theodore Thomas gives a grand Concert at Irving Hall on Thursday, at which he will be assisted by Madame D'Angri, Mr. Wm. Mason, Signor Abella, Mr. A. F. Toulmin, the Teutonia Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. J. Mosenthal, and an orchestra of sixty instrumentalists. Irving Hall has just been refitted and decorated in the most superb manner, and is now the handsomest place of its kind in the United States, or, perhaps, in the world.

A season of German opera will be inaugurated at Wallack's old theatre this evening. Madame Johannsen, Madame Rotter, Madame Von Berkel, and Messrs. Quint, Lotti, Weinlich, Graff, Rudolphen and Hartmann, have been engaged, and some of the finest works of Weber, Mozart, Beethoven and Flotow, are in preparation.

George Christy is delighting crowds nightly at No. 585 Broadway, in Ethiopian farces and miscellaneous fun and eccentricities. He has the best company in the City, and is himself unapproachable as an exponent of negro comicality.

A Bureau of Army Information.—The Secretary of War sends the following reply to a proposal of Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia, concerning the establishment in the army of a Bureau of Information:

War Department,
Washington, Sept. 5.

My Dear Sir: I acknowledge a slip copy of your note, addressed to me in relation to a field bureau. The suggestion is new to me, and I have referred your letter to the General-in-Chief. The evils it aims to cure are very great, and I have supposed to be without any adequate remedy. If your plan be practicable, the government and humanity will be greatly indebted to you, for one of the most painful duties of my office is to answer the anxious inquiries of relatives and friends as to the fate of those who were engaged in battle, and concerning whom I am unable to give any information.

Yours truly, with much regard,
EDWIN M. STANTON.
David Paul Brown, Esq.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.: also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED

Adams.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 12, at Katonah, Westchester County, Capt. James Adams, of New-York, aged 60 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. M. W. Palmer, No. 64 Rivington-st., this day, (Monday,) Sept. 15, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Baker.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 14, of inflammation of the lungs, William S., only son of Thomas C. and Melissa Baker, aged 1 year, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of its parents, No. 120 Fulton-st.

Diossy.—At Eaglewood, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Friday, of cholera infantum, John J., infant son of George S. and Charlotte M. Diossy, of Newark, N. J.

Edwards.—In Norwich, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 11, Eliza Ann, wife of Lewis Edwards.

Elsworth.—From wounds received in battle on Saturday, Aug. 30, near Bull Run, Edward Clarence Elsworth, Company B, Fifth Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 21 years.

His remains were interred near Centreville, Va.

French.—In Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, of wounds received in the battle of Bull Run, on Saturday, Aug. 30, Edward R. French, Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, son of the late Mr. Thomas French, Ballinasloe, Ireland, aged 20 years.

Gallagher.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 14, Patrick H. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms to the Board of Aldermen, aged 38 years and 3 months.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 2 Congress-st., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn High Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. His remains will be taken from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

Hegeman.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 13, Frank Mason Hegeman, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and the members of the Thirteenth Regiment, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Francis D. Mason, No. 306 Bridge-st., this day, (Monday,) the 15th, at 3 o'clock.

Hogeboom.—In Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Sept. 10, of wounds received in the battle of Wednesday, Aug. 27, near Manassas, Sergeant Wm. B. Hogeboom, Company K, Fifth Regiment, N. Y. V.

Through faith he triumphed over death, trusting in Jesus only.

His remains will be conveyed to New-Haven, where funeral services will be attended on Wednesday, Sept. 17, from the residence of his sisters, No. 189 Chapel st.

Nostrand.—At New-Utrecht, on Sunday morning, Sept. 14, Mrs. Catharine Nostrand, wife of Timothy Nostrand, and daughter of John E. Lott.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her father. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend.

Macfarlane.—In Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 13, Gilbert T. Macfarlane, youngest son of R. and A. Macfarlane.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 1 P. M., from No. 113 Ainslie-st., Williamsburgh.

Negretti.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 14, at Staten Island, Carlo Negretti, native of Como, Italy, aged 25 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, G. Negretti, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 1 Lawrence-st., on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

☞ All the members of the Italian Union and Brotherhood Society are invited to attend the funeral, which takes place from his late residence, No. 1 Lawrence-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

By order of the President.
L. Moretti, Secretary.

Pollard.—On Sunday, Sept. 14, Mary Giddings Pollard, widow of the late Isaac Pollard, of Boston, in the 83d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

Smith.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 13, at the residence of her mother, Mary Brownlee Smith, Amelia Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place from No. 39 Rivington-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Tifft.—On Friday, Sept. 12, at Belleville, N. J., of dysentery, William Hayward, youngest son of J. N. and M. E. Tifft, aged 16 months and 26 days.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Tomlinson.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, Sept. 13, Eliza P., widow of the late Wm. A. Tomlinson, of this City, aged 74 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church. Her remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

Wise.—Suddenly, in Canada, on Thursday, Sept. 11, Mary A., wife of Albert Wise, and daughter of Frederick M. and Sarah Silber, aged 25 years, 9 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 West 22d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the family vault in 18th-st. for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 435.—Sept. 13, 1862.
61, 72, 53, 16, 28, 64, 12, 36, 6, 17, 23, 69.

Kentucky, Class 436.—Sept. 13, 1862.
48, 75, 62, 30, 32, 37, 35, 20, 49, 10, 72, 61, 26.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

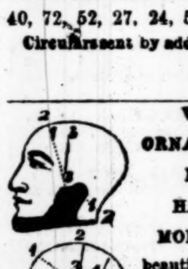
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 383.—Sept. 13, 1862.
36, 33, 4, 57, 34, 63, 24, 61, 73, 6, 7, 12.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 329.—Sept. 13, 1862.
40, 72, 52, 27, 24, 55, 21, 42, 17, 28, 38, 31, 65.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



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HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

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More than 100 different styles,
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ROE LOCKWOOD & SON,
No. 411 Broadway.

OWEN'S PATHO CAPALINE OIL—OR Compound hair restorative, is admitted by the numerous testimonials which the proprietor is daily receiving, to be the best hair oil now in use. Principal Agent, B. COLE, No. 866 Broadway, and W. K. HARSHAW, No. 157 Chambers-st.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE comprises all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $2 50 per 100; $20 per 1000. Harris & Pratt, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st.,
New-York, Sept. 5, 1862.

A young man in our employ has been under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill for Deafness and Discharge from the Ear, with which he was afflicted since infancy. The discharge has ceased for the past six months, and his hearing is materially improved.

WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 176 Spring-st.
New-York, Aug. 15, 1862.

Metropolitan Hotel,
New-York, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case.

G. DE CASTRO.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill, who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience.

JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 168 East 23d-st.

New-York, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may futhermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse; producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.
Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 Fifth-st., New-York, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

New-York, June 10, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 6th-av.

No. 3 Gates-av., Brooklyn, April 15, 1860.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill:

It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment without which, it is probable, she would never have regained her sight.

Most respectfully, yours, A. H. PURDY.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

In compliance with the directions of the Central Committee, an election will be held at No. 21 Avenue D on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the VIIIth and XIIth Assembly District Conventions, to choose delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, on the 24th inst. The polls will be open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock, P. M.

By order, L. H. WATTS, President.
Isaac Hicks, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION, SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In pursuance of a resolution passed in General Committee Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., "all other political organizations whose members will subscribe to the Legislative Caucus Address, and who will pledge themselves to support the nominations of the State Convention of the 24th inst.," are hereby cordially invited to cooperate in the selection of delegates to said Convention. A meeting of the Seventh District Union will be held at No. 593 Hudson-st., at 7½ o'clock, on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., to take action in relation to the above recommendation of the General Committee. All loyal citizens are invited to attend.

A. J. CAMPBELL, President.
G. C. CRANE, Vice-President.
Jas. Young, Secretary pro tem.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1862, at Headquarters, No. 52 Greenwich-st., for the purpose of electing five Delegates to the Assembly District Convention; meeting will be called to order at 7 o'clock P. M.; polls open from 7½ P. M. to 9½ P. M.

HENRY SMITH, President.
Jos. S. Scully, Corresponding Secretary.
D. H. Printup, Rec. Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN UNION AND ASSOCIATION will be held at Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel, on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, to elect Delegates to the Third Assembly District Convention. All citizens who have enrolled their names are requested to attend. Polls open from 7½ to 9½ P. M. By order,

NATHAN KINGSLEY, Sr., President.
Wm. Henry Bailey,
Wm. H. Banks, Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at M. O. Shaughnessy's Hotel, corner of Broome and Pitt sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the Republican and Legislative Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 24th inst.

Polls open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

E. ELLIOT, President.
Jas. M. McCartin,
David R. Morgan, Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Headquarters No. 426 Broome-st.—A special meeting of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee for the election of Delegates to the Syracuse Convention, (the polls will be open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock,) at the headquarters No. 426 Broome-st.

ADOLPHUS BORST, President.
John Barry,
Dudley R. P. Wilcox, Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—IN PURSUANCE OF the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at the Headquarters of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Association, No. 375 Broome-st., on Tuesday evening, Sept. 16, between the hours of 7½ and 9½ o'clock, P. M.

By Order, SIDNEY SMITH, President.
John B. Sharp,
James Hogan, Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at Lincoln Hall, No. 189 East Houston-st., corner Allen, on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth District Conventions, who will meet in their respective Conventions and choose delegates and alternates to the Republican and Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse Sept. 24, 1862.

Poll open from 7½ to 9½ o'clock.

HARVEY H. WOODS, President.
Chas. H. Groves, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—In pursuance of the joint call of the Republican and Union Committees, and in accordance with their recommendations, the above Association will meet at their rooms, No. 954 Broadway, corner of 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16th, 1862, to elect by ballot three delegates and three alternates, to represent the above Assembly District in the Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 24th of September. The polls will open at 7½ and close at 9½ P.M.

TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, President.
G. Joseph Ruch, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the joint call of the Republican and Union Committees, the members of this Association, and all others whose names have been enrolled in accordance with said call, are requested to meet at Landmann's, corner 3d-av. and 69th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to elect by ballot three delegates and three alternates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 26th inst.

W. H. De CAMP, President.
Allan Cooper, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee this Association will meet at Lincoln Hall, northwest corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1862, to elect by ballot three Delegates and three Alternates to represent the Eleventh Assembly District in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse. The polls open at 7½ o'clock P. M., and close at 9½ P. M.

E. HARRISON REED, President.
David McAdam, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN AND UNION ASSOCIATION.—The election for three delegates and three alternates to the Convention to meet at Syracuse on the 24th inst., will be held at No. 435 4th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, President.
Robert P. Duncan, Secretary.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

I AM DELIVERING
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges,
AT **$6 00**
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River.
JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

PEREGO'S
ARMY SHIRTS
WE HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 175 BROADWAY,
and now offer a large variety,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

RELIEF INSTANTANEOUS TO THE SUFFERERS from chronic rheumatism, sore throat, toothache, stiffness of the joints and contraction of the muscles, by one application of Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Pain can not exist where this liniment is used. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

MILITARY.

$25 EXTRA BOUNTY

Will be paid to single men of good character, who can meet the necessary conditions and will enlist in Capt. Groser's company, Second Battalion Duryee's Zouaves. Apply at No. 308 Broadway, to L. A. ROBERTS.

CORCORAN'S LEGION.
FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Col. McDERMOTT, Commanding.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 67 Nassau-st.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$27 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Lieut. First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

NOTICE.
NINTH WARD BATTALION.

The rolls of this Battalion are left at the following places, viz.:

Alderman C. J. CHIPP, corner of Greenwich and Christopher sts.
W. A. BAYLOR, No. 18 4th-st.
GEO. STARR, No. 4 Jefferson Market.
G. T. GIRVIN, Bleecker Buildings.
U. S. Mail Station C, corner 4th and West 12th sts.
Dr. E. DENNISON, No. 493 Hudson-st.

The Battalion will meet on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at 7 o'clock, in Washington-square (northwest corner) for preliminary drill. Parties who have not signed the roll will then have an opportunity. It is earnestly desired that all members will be present.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
CO. A, HEADQUARTERS NO. 438 THIRD-AVENUE.

Young men wanted for this Company who love liberty for its own sake. While we guarantee young men who join this Company, the association of those who love God as well as their country, and desire them to join us for this reason, we, at the same time, give them the advantage of bounty, which is as follows: From the City, $50; from the War Committee, $50; from the United States, $27; and at the end of the war, $75; and $10 extra to all who join this Company, being a total of $212.

"Now's the day and now's the hour."

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

INSURANCE AND THE WAR.—THE UNDERSIGNED, on the payment of one hundred dollars by any person liable to the impending draft, are prepared to pay any one who may be called upon to enter the service the sum of three hundred dollars. This will enable all, for a moderate amount, to secure a handsome bounty for their families while absent in the defence of the Union; also a means of compensating the families of those who may serve in the place of persons drafted.

This plan has the official approval of the authorities. In case no draft takes place in the State in which the party resides, fifty dollars will be returned.

L. BALLARD & CO,
Merchants' and Bankers' Agency,
No. 290 BROADWAY, corner Reade-st.
New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.

The undersigned, in order to prevent further interruptions in our business, hereby express our confidence in the responsibility of Messrs. L. BALLARD & CO., and authorize them to show at their office our permission to refer to us.

Signed—GEORGE S. ROBBINS & SON.
Signed—AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Signed—READ, DREXEL & CO.
Signed—LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
Signed—JOHN CASWELL & CO.
Signed—SHERMAN, TALLMAN & CO.
Signed—DANIEL DREW.
Signed—DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Signed—ORLANDO M. BOGART.
Signed—HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.
Signed—HUNT, TILLINGHAST & CO.
Signed—LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & CO.
Signed—HOWES, HYATT & CO.
Signed—CLAFLIN, MELLEN & CO.
Signed—SUTTON, SMITH & CO.
Signed—McCREDY & ARMOUR.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW offered to young men desirous of joining the finest and most efficient mounted corps in the service—First Regiment New-York Mounted Rifles, Col. CHARLES C. DODGE, now in service at Norfolk and Suffolk, Va. Only 40 active young men wanted to complete this pioneer Regiment to 1300 effective men. All the City, State and United States bounties paid at once. Fine horses, uniforms, arms and complete equipments on hand and furnished to recruits immediately. The Regiment has already served with marked distinction in Virginia under the veteran Gens. Wool and Dix. Apply at once to Major W. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 600 Broadway.

Sept. 15, 1862.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—THE OFFICERS, ex-officers, members and friends of the Regiment are respectfully invited to attend a meeting THIS EVENING at their Armory, Hall-place and 7th-st., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of raising a regiment for the Corcoran Legion, authority having been obtained from His Excellency Gov. Morgan.

By request of
CAPT. BRADY,
CAPT. KENNEDY,
CAPT. REID,
CAPT. GRAHAM, Committee.

Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Armory,
Corner Hall-place and 7th-st.,
New-York, Sept. 15, 1862.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF the SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., now in the City, are hereby requested to attend, in full uniform, white pants, &c., at the Armory, THIS DAY, at 12 M., to participate in the funeral of the late Lieut. George W. Shannon.

By request—Capts. Brady, Reid, Kennedy, Graham, Philip J. Downey, Adjt. Rea, Lieut. John W. Dempsey, and others.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF the 2D COMPANY WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL GUARD are hereby notified to meet at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, MONDAY, Sept. 15, at 12 o'clock M., (in full uniform, with crape on arm,) to attend the funeral of our late brother soldier, Lieut. G. W. Shannon, who died of disease contracted while in the defence of his country's flag. The officers and members of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and First and Second Companies Washington Continentals, are respectfully invited to attend. Per order.

JOHN P. LANSING, Captain.
G. B. De Revere, Secretary.

THIRTY DOLLARS EXTRA BOUNTY.—PARTRIDGE GUARD, COMPANY I, SECOND BATTALION, DURYEE'S ZOUAVES, called after Capt. W. T. Partridge, Co. I, N. Y. Vols., who was killed at Gaines' Hill, June 27, 1862. This Company is now organizing for the War, and able-bodied, picked men are wanted to fill up the roll. Thirty Dollars Extra will be paid to recruits over and above all public bounties. All who wish to join the Company will call at the Headquarters, No. 115 Pearl-st.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, COMPANY H.—Men of good habits are wanted for this company. To those desiring good associates in camp, and reliable comrades in battle, this company presents superior inducements.

$50 National War Committee bounty in addition to all other bounties.

Apply at company headquarters, No. 287 Broadway.

JAS. SANDFORD, Recruiting Officer.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—A WAR MEETING to aid in the formation of Company G, Capt. Charles F. Rodgers, and Company B, Capt David D. Terry, of this regiment, will be held in the Lecture-room of the Broadway Tabernacle, on 34th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Hon. Moses F. Odell, Col. Gould, Lieut.-Col. Duganne, Maj. Barnes and others.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, CO. A—IN ACCORDANCE with Regimental orders the members of Company A will assemble, in citizens' dress, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at the armory at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving their pay from the United States for the service of three months and ten days.

By order of Lieut. C. H. MEDAY.
H. M. Funston, Orderly.

THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY H, TWENTY-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., are hereby notified that a business meeting of the Company will be held at the Armory, corner of 13th st. and University-place, on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. By order.

W. R. EASTMAN, Captain.
R. S. Grant, First Sergeant.

COMPANY B, IRONSIDES REGIMENT.—Good men wanted for this Company, at the headquarters, No. 340 4th-st. Usual bounties paid and superior advantages offered.

DAVID D. TERRY, Captain.
Edward Abbott, Lieutenant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC SONG BOOK—Enlarged Edition—will be issued on MONDAY, Sept. 1. It contains 96 pages sacred, patriotic and secular music, for social singing and Sabbath worship, including 15 pages of prayers for sick and dying soldiers, and Soldiers' Scripture Manual. This is the best book for the Army and Navy yet published. Price 10 cents; $8 per 100. Postage 2 cents. Orders solicited. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

NEW MUSIC.—"WE ARE COMING FATHER Abra'am, with Six Hundred Thousand More," Song and Chorus, with Piano Accompaniment. Price 25 cents. Mailed free. It is also published as a Quartet, in cheap form; price, 3 cents; $2 per 100; postage, 1 cent each. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a TREATISE ON FOREIGN AND NATIVE HERBAL PREPARATIONS, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription, furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it—never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug store. Those who are afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis or Asthma, may also be cured by the use of my Herbal Preparations. I will send this valuable prescription free to any person on receipt of their name. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have received and opened their
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
For sale by the package, piece, or yard, at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on Monday, Sept. 15,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS.
NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS,
Consisting of
PRINTS, MUSLINS, &c.,
Bought previous to the advance, and will be sold
AT LOW PRICES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS IN
GREAT VARIETY.
ALSO,
A large assortment of
SHAWLS, MOURNING GOODS, LACES, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, &c.,
Together with a large stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
SACQUES AND MANTILLAS
Will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1862, at
HOMES & LA BATARD'S,
No. 477 Broadway.

GRAND OPENING.
NEW FALL GOODS
at
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW OTTOMANS,
NEW REPS, NEW CASHMERES,
NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS,
And
A splendid stock of new DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at retail much less than wholesale prices.
Also,
300 Pieces Madder Prints, only 12½ cents per yard.
1,000 Pieces very best make Bleached Shirting, much less than wholesale prices.
1,500 Pieces best make Unbleached Muslin, in all widths, purchased before the late advance.
2,000 Dozen fine British Hosiery, at old prices.
500 Dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents each.
500 Dozen pure Linen very fine Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents each.
Also,
Pure Linen Damask, Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, &c., &c., which we shall offer at very LOW PRICES, commencing on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
WE ARE NOW READY TO EXHIBIT OUR
NEW FALL & WINTER STYLES
OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
381 BROADWAY.

LADIES, PLEASE REMEMBER,
That HOMES & LA BATARD will open their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKS
On MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1862.
No. 477 Broadway.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
NOW OPENING,
NEW CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
of the Latest Styles Imported.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
MERINOS, POPLINS, OTTOMANS, CREPES,
CASHMERES, CANTON CLOTH, BOMBAZINES,
&c., &c.
Also,
BLACK SILKS, AT LAST SEASON'S PRICES.
Goods received daily from auction, and sold at a small advance.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Remember that HOMES & LA BATARD open their newly imported LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS, SACQUES AND BASQUES
On MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1862.
HOMES & LA BATARD,
No. 477 Broadway.

FINE CLOAKS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.
The subscriber invites the attention of
WHOLESALE BUYERS
AND STRANGERS
to his stock, which comprises a large importation of
PARIS AND LONDON
garments as well as of his own manufacture, suitable for first class trade, and which will be sold at
MODERATE PRICES.
GEO. CAREY,
304 & 306 Canal-street.

HOMES & LA BATARD'S
FIRST GRAND OPENING OF FRENCH CLOAKS
Will take place on MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1862.
No. 477 Broadway.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 274 Bowery,
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS
will find the best assortment of
SHEETING, SHIRTING and PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS, TICKS, FLANNELS, TABLE DAMASKS, BLANKETS, ETC.
Having purchased our present Large Stock previous to the late advance, we are selling by the piece, or less quantity, at lower prices than THE PRESENT WHOLESALE MARKET RATES. Now is the best time for housekeepers to buy their Winter supply. Please observe the name and number. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

A most recherché and elegant stock of
CHILDREN'S, MISSES' AND LADIES'
CLOAKS, SACQUES AND BASQUES,
For sale at 477 BROADWAY, on Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.
HOMES & LA BATARD.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
A superb assortment
in new designs,
at attractive prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS, SACQUES AND BASQUES
will be opened MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1862, at No. 477 Broadway.
HOMES & LaBATARD.

MOURNING GOODS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
JUST OPENED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NO. 477 BROADWAY.
Ladies are specially invited to our stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's CLOAKS, on
MONDAY, Sept. 15, 1862.
HOMES & LA BATARD.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW SHAWLS, New Cloaks, New De Laines, New Prints, New Ginghams, New Carpets, New Oil-Cloths; and the largest and cheapest stock of Domestic Goods above Canal-st., all bought before the great advance, and at popular prices.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL PATTERN BONNETS—For the trade and milliners, selected by Mr. WM. SIMMONS, who is in Europe. Just received per steamers *Australasian* and *City of New-York*. MRS. W. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURING (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

KINGH'S
JAPANESE TOOTH-POWDER,
Imported direct from Jeddo.
A Beautifier and preserver of the Teeth and Gums, and a certain preventive of Toothache.
25 cents per box. Free by mail for ten red stamps.
A person with decayed teeth, even at the most advanced period of life, can scarcely ever be seen in Japan. Disorders of the teeth are not only disagreeable in themselves, but more or less affect the whole system. Imperfect mastication of the food is highly productive of dyspepsia, hence arise diseased stomach and impure breath, than which nothing can be more unfortunate or mortifying to their possessors.
DEPOT, No. 512 BROADWAY,
(Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) New-York.
GEO. BULPIN, Agent.

APPLES FOR SHIPMENT.—PELHAM FARM Newtown Pippin Apples for sale. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y., or at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., N. Y.
M. & J. LYNCH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chambermaid and sewing. Call at 216 7th-avenue, top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations wanted for a most respectable and thoroughly efficient girl in either of the above capacities; is an English Protestant, and will be found a most excellent and desirable servant, and has the highest testimonials. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references given. No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as cook; understands making bread, biscuit and pies; also, game and soups; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. To be seen, for two days, at No. 23 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class cook, or would assist with the washing and ironing; has 5 years' reference. Can be seen at No. 184 Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, and is a good baker; who will assist in washing and ironing in a small private family. Address No. 113 West 24th-st. Can be seen for two days. Good City reference may be had.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable Scotch woman, as cook, who perfectly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who understands the business in all its branches; the best of City references given. To be seen for two days at No. 94 24th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing. Best of city references. Call at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman a situation as first-class cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; best city references. Call for two days at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GOOD COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker, and very economical; has the best city reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University Place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS GOOD COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as good cook; understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, for a steady woman, who is a thorough good cook and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can furnish the most respectable City references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn (basement.)

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., third floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; can do up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, baking; her cousin as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; can do fine washing and ironing; wages $8 and $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation is wanted for a most desirable and very efficient servant; is a most excellent washer and ironer, and good, thorough private family cook; has the highest references as a neat, obliging, capable servant. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two girls, highly recommended, fully competent for their duties, desire situations, separate or together, in the above capacities. Any family requiring first-class domestics will be highly pleased by calling at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, or would do general housework; is an excellent baker; is willing and obliging; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 Greenwich-av., if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, also, a good baker. Call at No. 200 26th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a widow lady, as housekeeper; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house; has the best of City references; to keep house for a gentleman preferred; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 121 West 26th-st., for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN MAN and his wife, without children, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house in his or their absence from the City. The best of testimonials can be given. Address A B C, Madison-square Post Office.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has excellent city reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; is fully qualified to take charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 87 East 17th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., from 12 M. to 4 P. M., until engaged.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy girl, who refers to a lady in the city, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; will do a lady and child's washing; irons neatly, or as regular chambermaid and waitress; has filled each capacity; wages $6 to $7 per month. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant girl, in a private family as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; can give good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; City references. Call for two days at her present employers, No. 117 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a neat sewer by hand; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 774 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

MRS. MACKLAUGHLAND WISHES WASHING and ironing in the house, or to go out by the day. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., third floor. Best of City reference given.

ALL FAMILIES IN WANT OF SERVANTS.—On hand at the old office, No. 149 Grand-st., a number of expert servants, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and tidy girls, for plain work and care of children. Men servants. A number of excellent situations open for good servants.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AT BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, NO. 307 4th-av., (formerly No. 149 Grand-st.,) may be found a large number of very desirable servants, suitable for gentlemen's families in City and country; both male and female, of every description.

MRS. M. C. GREEN, RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. The best of situations for town and country for reliable help at MRS. GREEN'S.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man who understands his business; has had many years' experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, as coachman; has long experience in the business; best of City reference; no objections to go in the country. Call or address B. W., Coachman, at J. P. Stillings, No. 1,166 Broadway, New-York.

A COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED in a gentleman's family, a short distance from the city, a man and his wife; the man as coachman and groom, and the wife to cook wash and iron. Salary $25 the month. Call at 378 6th-av.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, address FARMER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

SWISS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN OF A REspectable family, just arrived from Switzerland, who understands some English, wishes a situation on a farm where he has an opportunity to learn the way of farming in this country; has been one year in a Swiss agricultural institution; wages not so much an object as good treatment. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—COOK.—SITUATIONS wanted by a man and wife (Protestants) as above; no family; the wife is a good dairy woman; or they would take charge of a farm or gentleman's place; satisfactory recommendations. Call or address Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS PORTER.—A SMART, INTELLIGENT COLORED man wants a situation as porter in a store; can give good City reference, if needed, from his last place; can do all kinds of work. Call for two days at No. 238 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP IN SOME WHOLESALE Produce or Provision Store down-town. Can write a good business hand and keep a plain set of books, or engage in the more active duties of the store. Would be willing to invest some capital in the business, after becoming acquainted with his employers. Address L. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office. Will exchange references.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; is an excellent groom and good driver; can milk cows if required, and is willing to make himself useful. Call at Mr. James Disenor's store, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address B. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office. Has good City reference.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SMART, TIDY GIRL, TO cook, wash and iron, and do housework in a private family. Apply at No. 45 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman, as waitress in a small family; City references required; wages, $7. Apply at No. 137 East 15th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

A MAN AND WIFE.—THE MAN AS COACHman and groom; woman as cook, with good references. Also, a man and wife to do the work of two persons; man must be a good waiter, and woman a good cook; must both be good servants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

BOY WANTED.—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 14 to 16 years old, to attend to farm duties, who is willing to make himself generally useful; location within two hours of New-York. Apply to T. D. VANDERVEER, No. 616 5th-st.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE THAT UNDERstands the cloak trade and is not afraid of work. Apply to D. B. BABCOCK & CO., No. 111 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES ARMY NURSES—WANTED, at Agency Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., daily, able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45, to act as nurses in United States Hospitals and on Transports. $20 50 per month will be paid, and rations, clothing and medical attendance furnished. None need apply unless they can produce certificates of good moral character, can pass a strict physical examination, and are ready to make a contract with the United States Government for one year.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN WHO CAN write a good business hand; can keep a plain set of books, and has a good business talent; can turn his hand to any business that will pay him a respectable salary; can give the best of references as to character, &c. Address J., No. 100 East 27th-st. Would prefer a wholesale business down town.

TO BOILER MAKERS.—WANTED, FOUR good boiler makers, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; good wages given. Apply at Office Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED, ABOUT THE 1ST of October, in Mr. CHURCHILL'S School at Sing Sing, an Instructor of Latin and Greek for the higher classes; (unmarried;) of experience and success in teaching; a communicant of the Episcopal Church; salary, $800, and board. An interview with the Principal may be arranged in New-York, by application, with testimonials, to G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family or school; she has received a thorough education in her own country, and is in all respects a competent and experienced teacher; terms very moderate, as the first consideration is a pleasant and comfortable position. Address, allowing one week for answer, A. Y., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER HAVING TIME TO TAKE two pupils for the Piano, on mornings of Tuesday and Friday, would like to get them above Canal-st., or would teach in a school those hours. Terms, $15, partly in advance. Reference to any of the parties now under her charge. Address, for a week, P. A. M., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.—AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES a reëngagement. She feels fully competent to instruct advanced pupils in music, French, (acquired in France,) drawing and the usual English branches. Unexceptionable references. Address, stating terms, S. A. U., Station D, Post-office, New-York.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS—A GRADuate of Troy Female Seminary, who has had several years' experience in instructing children in music, French, drawing and painting, besides the English branches, desires a situation. Best references given and required. Address S. M., Box 140, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teacher of the higher English branches, and the rudiments of Latin and French, in a school or private family. The highest references given as to character, capacity and faithfulness. Address GRADUATE, Station D, Bible House.

A GRADUATE OF TROY FEMALE SEMINARY desires a situation. She teaches, in addition to the higher English branches, Latin, French and drawing, and can give the highest testimonials of past success. Address M., Box No. 70, Valalio, Columbia Co., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as resident governess, by a young lady competent to give instruction in the English branches and rudiments of French. She has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address L., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER, OF several years' experience, a graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as private tutor, in the classics, mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXperience, graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as teacher of the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box 183 *Times* Office.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A LADY, WHO IS AN EXPERIENCED Teacher, wishes employment for a few hours daily, in a school or family. Address TEACHER, Station D, U. S. Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
SEA ISLAND COTTON.
850 BALES SEA ISLAND AND GULF COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, Judge District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,
On TUESDAY, Sept. 16,
At 12 o'clock M.,
From Lambeer's and Wheeler's Stores, Brooklyn,
212 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize steamer Reliance.
28 bales Upland Cotton from prize steamer Reliance.
84 bbls. Resin from prize steamer Reliance.
250 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Balgorry.
9 packages Cotton from prize schooner Balgorry.
115 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Uncle Mose.
3 bags Pickngs Cotton from prize schr. Uncle Mose.
106 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Victoria.
28 packages Upland Cotton from prize schr. Victoria.
2 crates and 4 bbls. from prize schooner Victoria.
62 bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
8 half bales Sea Island Cotton from prize schr. Agnes.
1 bag pickings Cotton from prize schooner Agnes.
58 bbls. Resin from prize schooner Agnes.
69 bales Upland Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
1 bag pickings Cotton from prize schooner Julia.
3 guns and 45 shot from prize schooner Julia.
Samples of Cotton may be seen on Friday and until day of sale at the office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

R. T. HAZELL, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY
SALE OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL
Will sell, at auction,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 15, 1862,
And following days until the whole is sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,
AT NO. 165 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(By order of the Assignee,)
The entire stock of the late firm of I. L. HUNT & CO., contained in said store, comprising:
$60,000
WORTH OF HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
Carriage Springs and Trimmings, Carriage Makers' Hardware, Table, Dessert and Pocket Cutlery, Malleable and Gray Iron Castings, &c., &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited, the sale being positive, to close the estate.
TERMS.—Six months approved notes, payable in the City of New-York, for all bills over $500; under that amount net cash. A discount of 4 per cent. will be allowed for cash on all bills entitled to credit.
Catalogues are now ready, and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL,
Auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
Receiver's Sale—By order of the Supreme Court.
ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
ON MONDAY, Sept. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
At the Salesrooms, No. 450 Broadway,
Comprising the entire balance of stock of
THE CABINETMAKERS' ASSOCIATION,
among which will be found richly carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, dining and library suites, in satin, brocatel, damask, French reps and hair-cloth; solid rosewood, walnut, mahogany and bois de rose bedsteads; bureaus, armoire-a-glace, etageres, bookcases, secretaries, couches, fateuils, tete-a-tetes, hall stands, buffets, music stands, extension dining tables, &c., all manufactured in the very best manner, and well worthy the attention of parties in want of strictly first-class furniture, as the entire stock will be positively sold without any reserve, for cash. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at 7 o'clock. BOOKS—comprising a large assortment of standard and miscellaneous literature; also, stationery, engravings, &c.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

TO LAWYERS.—ANY RETIRED LAWYER, having a large or small library for sale, may hear of a customer, by addressing, with catalogue, B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHESTNUT GLEN SCHOOL,
AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON.
The next term of this FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, under charge of Dr. AGNEW and Mrs. C. E. STARR, will begin on the 17th of September. A few pupils can be accommodated. Best masters in music and modern languages engaged from the City. Circulars can be had on application by letter, or at Appleton's, and No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 263 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention.
D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.
The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,
for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 52 West 18th-st.,
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.
All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK,
No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway,
Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
Miss STEVENS, Principal.
The forty-fourth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS AUBERT'S
Boarding and Day School, No. 96 East 16th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st., and Broadway, or by addressing.
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

THE EXERCISES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF this City will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th. Applicants for admission to the full classical, the scientific, or the eclectic course, will present themselves for examination on TUESDAY, the 16th, in the Council Room, at 9½ A. M.

MUSIC THE FOOD OF ANGELS.—INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, Guitar, violin and in singing, by a pupil of Liszt. Address MUSIC, No. 8 Varick-place, in Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Houston, or call before 11 A. M., daily. Terms to suit the times.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from the City. Fall term commences Sept. 24. J. A. Fowler and W. B. Dwight, Principals. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway and No. 244 Pearl-st.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School, at No. 62 East 22d-street, Tuesday Sept. 9: English studies, French language and music are taught in the school.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 88 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 82 East 15th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly B. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS,
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 19 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars can be obtained at the house.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, bookkeeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Beach, Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. D. H. Vinton, Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Stephen P. Russel, Esq.; Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY,
Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.
For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 6 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President,
Westchester Penn.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York.
Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.
The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The eighteenth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. D. G. Eaton, adjoining the Institute building.

MISS KENNEDY'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 20 East 25th-st.,
Between Madison and 4th avs.,
Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be resumed. The most distinguished professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16
For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN
Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"
Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their FREE use.
Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.
The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Mr. CUMMINGS' School is now open for the reception of pupils.
No. 58 East 13th-st., near Broadway.
Schools in or near the City, classes and scholars attended.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, and skating-pond. Reopened. Circulars No. 809 Broadway, at Dr. Leroy's.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE, STATEN ISLAND—A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—This first-class Institution will reopen Sept. 16. Terms for boarders, $2 50 per school year. Number limited to twenty. Circulars can be obtained at Whittemore Bros., No. 579 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. E. H. SPOONER, Southside, Staten Island.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reëxamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The eighteenth session of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 29. Terms are moderate. Juniors under 12 years taken at a reduction from the regular terms. One hour from the City, easy of access *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 16. Principal Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, takes charge of the French classes.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

$132. HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 8, for children under 12. Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WILLIAM FORREST WILL RESUME his private boarding and day school, at No. 247 West 23d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.
Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and French, German and Spanish School, No. 218 4th-st., corner of MacDougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors, with twelve Assistant Professors,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. Clarke, the Resident Principal.
As a thorough organized *Private High School*, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the city, having *Junior, Middle* and *Senior Departments*, the completeness of its instruction, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the *large, well-ventilated, light* and *admirably constructed rooms*, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known. Its numerous classes of every grade, in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, *Commercial Studies*, Drawing and Painting, with all the English branches, offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article, either in *idleness at home* or in worthless instruction among promiscuous masses.
Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, BEGINNERS at *reduced prices*, and *all charged only from the time of entering*.
REFERENCES of some of the one hundred and fifty well-known PARENT PATRONS.

Reverends.
Charles Fletcher,
Jas. R. W. Sloane,
A. D. Gillette, D.D.,
S. M. Isaacs.
Jas. Porter, D. D.,

Honorables.
Welcome R. Beebe.
Joseph W. Fabens,
James W. Bush,*
W. M. Vermilye,
F. A. Conkling,
Jas. Wadsworth.

Physicians.
A. Arango,
Samuel Hubbard,
George Gourlay,
Samuel Tobias,
A. T. Hilton,
James Wycoff.

Lawyers.
Daniel A. Baldwin.
Quentin McAdam,
Philip Millspaugh.

Well-known Citizens.
John A. Aitkin,
Thos. G. Arnold,
Eben'r Beadleston.
Robert Bowden,
Geo. W. Brainerd,
D. E. Bremner,
Orren D. Case,
Joseph C. Cary,
H. H. Cohen,
John T. Conover
W. K. Cornwell,
John A. Currier,
John Davis,
Henry Dean,
G. W. Delavergne.
Prof. A. DeLono,
Claus Doscher,
B. H. Dupignac,
Charles Durfee,
Prof. Paul Dyrson,
Benj. Eckerson,
Wm. F. Elliott,
James H. Elmore,
Martin Fay,
David A. Fowler,
Christop'r Gwyer.
James Hardley,
P. S. Halstead,
J. C. Withington.
F. C. Havemeyer.
T. Heyerdahl,
John B. Hillyer,
Albro Howell,
Benj. H. Howell,
Richard J. Howell.
Lafay'e Hurlburt,
Nat'l T. Hubbard.
Aug's Hynard,
O. P. Jackson,
James M. Jaques.
E. O. Jenkins,
George Jones,
William Keane.
Julius King,
Jerem'h Lambert,
E. O. Lamson,
I. P. Lazarus,
John W. Lewis,
James Miller,
James McCombie.
Theoph'us Nelson.
F. H. M. Newcombe,
James H. Noe,
Chaun'y L. Norton.
Isaac Odell,
Corn'l't Palmer,
Peter Paris,
Sam'l Woodward,
Theo. Parsell,
Frank Patterson,
Henry B. Prall,
Geo. P. Putnam.
D. Quackenbush,
Chris. E. Robert,
Lewis S. Robins,
Thos. L. Rushmore,
Jediah Ryno,
Gardner A. Sage,
Francis P. Sage,
Nelson Sherwood,
John R. Simon,
Daniel L. Sloan,
Andrew J. Smith,
Robt. M. Strebeigh,
Ferdinand Stagg,
Daniel L. Starr,
Napoleon Stetson,
Thos. T. Sturges,
John M. Tilford,
Samuel Tribit,
Sam'l Van Buren,
Lewis H. Watts,
Edwin Wayte,
F. H. N. Whiting,
C. A. Whittemore,
J. T. Wilson,
R. V. Yates, &c.

*Deceased, recently.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The school opens on the 10th of September.
TERMS—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 13, $225 per year.
No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery.
A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.
For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.
STAMFORD, Aug. 20.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D. Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.
This School, for boarding pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a first-class Institution at low rates. Military Drills are on the School Campus. Gold's Steam Heater warms the establishment. Session begins Nov. 4.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer. Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR EIGHT years the best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Twenty-six dollars will prepay board, washing, fuel, room and common English branches, from Sept. 16 to close of Fall term, Nov. 27. Two hundred and twenty-five students now in attendance. A graduate's course for ladies. A superior commercial college. Winter term of fourteen weeks begins Dec. 4. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

GOSHEN FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE scholastic year of this institution will commence Sept. 8. The year is divided into three sessions of fourteen weeks each. Pupils will be admitted at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance. Terms for board and tuition, in the English branches, $3 per week. For full particulars, address Mrs M. P. BRADLEY, Principal, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Preliminary Term of instruction in this College will commence on Wednesday, 17th inst. Students are requested to assemble in the College building within the hospital grounds at 1 P. M., preparatory to visiting the Blackwell's Island Hospital.
The Regular Term will commence Wednesday, Oct. 15.
AUSTIN FLINT, JR., Secretary.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKKEEPING—No. 6 4th-av., below 8th-st. Young men fully qualified for the counting-room. A good handwriting guaranteed to all in ten lessons. Each pupil is separately taught. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY—NO. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.—This school for young ladies will be reopened on Monday, the 15th of Sept. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.—Madame A. GRIEUMARD, graduate de *l'Université Imperiale de France, Académie de Paris*, most respectfully offers to schools and private persons lessons in the French language. No. 45 West 12th-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—MRS. HALLOCH, formerly Mrs. Dietz, will open an Infant School on the Kindergarten system, in connection with her former Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, at No. 79 East 15th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President, Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 28th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 10, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING!—EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TO HARLEM!—Citizens and property owners in favor of demanding the immediate and speedy grading of 8th-av., and running the cars as far as graded, 92d-st., will please attend the regular meeting of the "Association" on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 15, at 7 o'clock, at Elm-park Hotel, 92d-st. and Broadway. Important business will be presented. By order of
THOMAS MANSON, Chairman.
H. A. HEISER, Vice-Chairman.
JAMES SPEYER, Treasurer.
JOHN W. ANDREWS, Secretary.

STORAGE.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE IN clean, dry rooms, perfectly secure, and at very low rates. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—20,000 POUNDS MICHIGAN FLEECE wool, by BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO., Nos. 31 and 29 Vesey-st., corner of Church-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—WANTED, A PERSON TO GO A FEW miles in the country, and board twelve or fifteen mechanics, or a steward who will furnish the meals and take entire charge. Apply at T. D. VANDERVEER'S, No. 616 5th-st., on Tuesday, 12 to 2 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN may obtain desirable rooms with board, by applying at No. 58 West 23d-st. References required.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN AND a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board at No. 40 Smith-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—TO LET, TO A GENTLEMAN, WITH partial board if desired, a furnished room on third floor, front; bath and gas. Apply at 55 Lexington-av.

BOARDING IN WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—An entire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house and private family, with board to a gentleman and wife, or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,880 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY TEACHER in a first-class school for young ladies in this City, wishes full board in a quiet, Christian family, where she will feel at home, and can give lessons in music or French in partial payment for board. Location in the vicinity of Madison and Grammercy Parks. Address, immediately, N. E. Y. Box No. 103 Times Office.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—WANTED, A FURnished parlor and large bedroom, in Brooklyn, for a gentleman, wife and child, with accommodations for a nurse, with board; dinner at 6. Address, stating terms and location, G. R. T., Box No. 4,919 General Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BOARD, DURING THE WINTER, FOR a gentleman, wife, and child 3½ years of age, with nurse. Terms reasonable and locality between 20th and 30th sts., Lexington and 6th avs. The comforts and privacy of a home desired. Address, for one week, giving accommodations and terms, BOARDER, Box No. 1,928 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN SPARE THE second story of a first-class house, consisting of three or four rooms, with all modern improvements, with board, to one or two parties; home comforts studied. Address or apply to No. 135 East 19th-st., West of 2d-av.

FRENCH BOARD.—ROOMS TO LET WITH board, in the family of a French teacher. Good opportunity to learn the language. Apply at 118 East 21st st., near Gramercy-park.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—HANDsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen only, without board. The parlor floor to let, furnished or unfurnished.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 147 West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—THE rooms are very neat, with all modern conveniences, to suit gentlemen or families. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st.

APARTMENTS.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, together or separate, with full or partial board; reference must be first-class. Address A. T., Station G, Post-office.

A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, also a large room on third floor, to let, with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH, AT Cornwall, on the Hudson, would like to receive a few boarders for the Autumn. The situation is retired and pleasant and her terms low.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 600 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT LOW in Williamsburgh or exchange for country place near. First class 3 story basement and extension house, with modern improvements; fine yard; near the ferries; pleasant location. Apply to BARTOL, 31 Cortland-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES: NO. 161 West 36th-st., No. 159 West 38th-st., No. 92 West 25th-st., No. 328 West 22d-st., No. 525 Broome-st., No. 197 3d-av., house and store; store and basement, corner Broadway and 42d-st., under the Broadway Hotel. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—A SMALL FIRST-CLASS BROWNstone front house in 82d-st., in complete order; rent $450 per annum. Several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 28th-st. Also, two small stores on Broadway, with dwelling rooms attached. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE PLEASANT COTTAGE DWELLings Nos. 104 and 108 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av. cars, Brooklyn; key at No. 106; city and country; gas, water, grapes, shade. Apply at No. 106 Ryerson-st., or No. 270 Washington-st., Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT HOUSE NO. 274 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church, rent $400; also, two houses corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av. Rent $250 and $300. Two stores corner of 37th-st. and Broadway. Rent very low. Apply to JOHN ROGERS, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET—UNTIL MAY NEXT, AT HALF PRICE, —Dwelling-house, No. 17 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., 4-stories, brown stone, with all the modern improvements; in good repair. Apply on the premises for particulars.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

TO LET—COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN, WITH immediate possession. Also, a cottage and furniture for sale. C. H. OLIVER, No. 37 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL THREE STORY, BROWNstone house, in 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in perfect order. Call at No. 6 College-place, up stairs.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN HARLEM.—A 3 story frame house, with lot, in 119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; newly-finished in the best style, with basement and under-cellar; has gas, marble mantels, grates, heater, range and Croton-water; piazza front and rear; size of lot, 14 feet 5 inches, by 100 feet 10 inches; house, 14 feet 5 inches, by 40 feet deep. Inquire of the owner, next door to the premises.

CITY INVESTMENTS.—THREE HOUSES (paying $1,800 per annum monthly, in advance,) for sale; also, a good grocery business; good mortgages, &c., taken. Apply to JOHN E. DRUECKE, No. 325 East 10th-st., room No. 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—THE country residence of the late William Swan—situated on the Newtown plank-road, about half a mile from Newtown village and three and a half miles from Williamsburgh, with about seven acres of land, on which is a double, two story frame house, barn and other outbuildings; Williamsburgh stages pass the door every hour. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire of S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN WEST-CHESTER COUNTY.—Gentlemen who wish to buy desirable places on satisfactory terms will be waited upon and description given, comprising home, very convenient, and accessible at all hours to the City. Call or address W. H. WELLS, No. 47 Ann-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT RAHWAY, N. J.—Situated ¾ of a mile from the railroad depôt, where trains start thirteen times daily for New-York; time, 1 hour; commutation, $65 yearly. The mansion house is 30 feet 6 inches by 38 feet 6 inches; dining-room 22 feet by 16 feet 6 inches; kitchen, wash-house, and ice-house adjoining, barn, carriage-house, stables, cow houses, &c. The farm contains 96 acres of first quality land, in a high state of cultivation; it also has a large apple orchard in full bearing; also, pears, plums, &c., all well laden with fruit; also, strawberry beds, currants, raspberries, blackberries and grapes in cultivation in abundance; also, a large asparagus bed. For further particulars, inquire of EDMUND SPOTWELL, on the premises, or of JOHN DEGRAW, Jr., at Degraw's Hotel, at the depôt.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—CONTAINING 72 acres, under good cultivation, with good house, barn and other buildings. Price, $1,260; one third may remain on mortgage; or would lease for a term of years. Stock, farming utensils and household furniture now used upon the place, for sale. Address HENRY T. SMITH, North Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE FARM of 45 acres, near a depôt, and within 2½ miles of the city, with fine improvements, belonging to a gentleman going to Europe. Apply at the Doctor's office, No. 60 White-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1862.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE DIrectors of said Company, held at its office this day, JAMES C. HARRIOTT was unanimously elected President in place of Richard Oakley, deceased, and JOHN G. HAVILAND was unanimously appointed Secretary.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, AND all other just claims of soldiers and sailors, their heirs and friends promptly attended to. Call or send for circulars. SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park place, New-York City.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 12, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. (5) net payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK OF LONG ISLAND,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 5, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst.
O. M. BEACH, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

STEAM POWER WANTED—ABOUT SIX horse power, in the lower part of the City preferred. Three floors wanted about 25x80 feet, or one large room equivalent, provided a favorable arrangement can be made; power-rooms might be used in some locality near New-York. Address O. VINCENT COFFIN, Treasurer P. M. Co., No. 13 Platt-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from sewer in Vestry-street, to a point twenty feet north of Laight-street, and sewer in Pearl-street from sewer in New-Bowery to near Rose-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight-streets; on both sides of Pearl-street between New-Bowery and Rose-street; west side of Vandewater-street, from a point one hundred and sixteen feet south of Pearl, to said Pearl-street, and east side of Rose-street from Pearl-street, to a point about ninety-two feet eight inches south of Duane-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For sewer in Grove-street, from one-hundred and seventy feet east of Hudson-street, to sewer in Hudson-street; for regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Grove-street, between Bedford and Hudson streets, and on west side of Hudson-street, Ward No. 1,119, (St. Luke's Church,) on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets, (trap block.) Basins and culverts—southwest and northwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets; on both sides of Seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, on the east side of First-avenue, and west side of Avenue A, between Sixth and Eighth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 12, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
September 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Downing-street from Bleecker-street to Bedford-street; and

Petition for sewer in Spring-street between Mott and Elizabeth-streets.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, September 20, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the seventeenth day of September, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the two lots of ground situated at Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason work," "Proposals for Carpenter work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

BERNARD SMYTH,
WILSON SMALL,
JAMES MOORE,
Committee of School Officers of the Seventh Ward.
Dated September 4, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 MERCER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS—WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until the 17th day of September at 12 o'clock M., of that day for furnishing the United States Government with Five hundred (500) horses for Artillery and Cavalry service, an equal proportion of each. Said horses to be delivered in this City within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract; the horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department; the horses to be of dark colors, fifteen and a half hands and upwards in height, not less than five years, nor more than eight years of age, sound in every respect, and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Q. M. U. S. A.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until the 20th inst., for the delivery of 1,000 tons of coal, of 2,240 pounds each.

Specifications may be examined at this office, by all persons desirous of proposing.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

All deposits made on or before 1st October, will draw interest from that date.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—
Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs,
MANUFACTURED BY
ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

FURNITURE WANTED.—I WILL BUY AND pay cash for about $1,000 worth of second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., of medium quality. Any party about breaking up housekeeping may call or send a line to T. MATHEWS, No. 404 Broadway.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—$350—A PLEASANT BUSINESS, of $20 to $40 a week profit. Can be increased. Established five years. Call on or address (for one week) E. GARDNER, No. 243 Grand-st., up stairs.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-[illegible] cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

DR. WARD, A REGULARLY EDUCATED physician of long and varied experience, has permanently established an office at No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., three squares west of Broadway, for the cure of Old, Chronic, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and all PRIVATE DISEASES. Let no false delicacy deter you, but call at once and save yourselves from the awful and terrible consequences of these much to be dreaded maladies. Rooms private. Call—a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—FREIGHT OR charter, of 150 tons; will carry 1,400 barrels; adapted to canal and river navigation. Inquire of or address CAPT. A. D. TATE, No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$150
Second Cabin Passage.......85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage.......70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 2[illegible].
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.......Saturday.......Sept. 20.
EDINBURGH.......Saturday.......Sept. 27.
ETNA.......Saturday.......Oct. 4.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVE & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORWEGIAN, Capt. McMASTERS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 20. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River for Havana on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY.......Sep 13. | MONDAY.......Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau.......$50.
Passage money to Havana.......70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after Sept. 1, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

LECTURES.

SECOND LECTURE AT BROOKLYN
INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY, 16th, at 3 P. M.
Entrance 25 cents. Children, with parents, free.
JOHN CHARTE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 12TH INST., D. NORMAN'S DRAFT at sight, on Baker & Vail, No. 268 Washington-st., in favor of N. D. Williams, Cashier, for eighty dollars. Payment having been stopped, the finder will please leave it at the Hanover Bank.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS, addressed to Rev. Shepard Wells, New-York City. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by leaving them at the Tract House, No. 150 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Second Week of the
FALL AND WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON.
A LARGE AND TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FULL AND BRILLIANT ORCHESTRA.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
Will be presented a Romantic Drama, in three parts, translated from the French, called
CLAUDE MARCEL;
OR,
THE IDIOT OF TARBES,
which has been received with great enthusiasm, and pronounced
THE MOST EXCITING AND ATTRACTIVE DRAMA
ever presented to the patrons of the Museum.
Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Impromptu Singer—the only Improvisatore in the country.

A few months since the Manager dispatched an expedition to the tropical seas after their
BRILLIANTLY COLORED FISH.
Its success was complete, returning with a large assortment of gorgeously beautiful fish,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW,
consisting in part of the following:
FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH,
whose symmetry and colors are exquisitely rich.
PEACOCK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the very gems of the ocean. Never before seen except in tropical seas.
SQUIRREL FISH, of perfect symmetry and brilliant colors.
SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, a very grave and dignified piscatorial gentleman, with the mark of a lance on his body.
COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon.
PORCUPINE FISH, covered all over with spines like a porcupine's quills, and with head and eyes like a bull-dog.
CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HINE.
ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES or SEA FLOWERS
SPANISH LADY, so called from its beautiful colors and graceful movements.
PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changes its colors like a chameleon, very beautiful.
GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, ZEBRA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are all to be seen, in rich and transparent tanks, swimming about in all their native grace and beauty.
Yet, with all this, and the millions of other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......Wm. Wheatley
The public are respectfully informed that the
EMINENTLY GREAT TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN FORREST,
Will, THIS EVENING, make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
in two years in this City.
In order to give more thorough effect to the dramas in which Mr. Forrest will appear, and to render them in a
MORE COMPLETE AND ARTISTIC MANNER,
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS
have been put in requisition, and the management unhesitatingly calls attention to the names of the Company engaged, as a direct proof of its aim to deserve that
UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT
which it has hitherto received.
Mrs. Gladstane, Madame Ponisi, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Josephine Henry, and Mrs. Scott.
Messrs. John McCollough, L. B. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, James Cannoll, J. W. Collier, James Martin, Zecko, Kingsland, E. Lamb, T. E. Morris, Ward, Paige, Carland, German, Post, and Wm. Wheatley.
THIS EVENING, Sept. 15,
HAMLET.
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.......EDWIN FORREST
A full and complete Orchestra will be under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Mr Wheatley would also beg to state that he has made an engagement with
MR. HACKETT,
THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED COMEDIAN,
Who will make his first appearance
TUESDAY, Sept. 16,
In his great Shakespearian character of
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF,
IN
KING HENRY THE FOURTH.
The nights upon which
Mr. FORREST
will appear are
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.
Commence at 8 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.
MISS BATEMAN
IN
A NEW ROLE.
LADY MACBETH. LADY MACBETH.
Mr. JACKSON has pleasure in announcing that the great tragic artiste,
MISS BATEMAN,
round whom public feeling has gathered with so proud a hope, and who, in each character in which she has hitherto appeared, has added a new flower to her garland of fame, will, on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th, essay for the first time on any stage, the character of
LADY MACBETH.
Macbeth.......Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Macduff.......Mr. Edwin Adams.
This play has been for a considerable time in preparation, and will be presented with an admirable cast and a liberal attention to all those appliances which can lend to it effect, and mark the coming of so great an artiste in a new rôle.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.
PALACE OF MUSIC AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15.
BENEFIT OF SENORITA CUBAS.
On which occasion she will appear in Madame Coloste's Drama of
THE FRENCH SPY.
Sustaining three characters.
Mathilde de Merie.......Isabel Cubas.
Henri St. Alme.......Isabel Cubas.
Hamet.......Isabel Cubas.
Also appearing in all the Dances,
And Fighting a Broadsword Combat.
Supported by a full Dramatic Company.
CARLOTTA PATTI
Will make her last appearance in concert on this occasion.
MME. STRAKOSCH, SIG. SUSINI,
SIG. MUZIO and SIG. DUBREUL
Have all volunteered, and will appear in a
Grand Concert.
SENORITA CUBAS
Will execute her wild Spanish Dance,
EL OLE, EL OLE,
Supported by Corps de Ballet.
After which, Promenade Music and Equestrian Performances.
Admission on this occasion, 50 cents.
Cinderella Matinée, EVERY AFTERNOON.
Children admitted for 15 cents.

MR. WALLACK
Begs to announce to the patrons of his
SPLENDID NEW THEATRE;
and the public generally, that the regular Fall and Winter season will commence on
THURSDAY, Sept. 18,
the company, as usual, comprised of artists of the highest talent.
Several new and most important engagements have been made.
THE SCENERY ALL NEW AND SPLENDID.
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND
MAGNIFICENT ACT DROP
has been added to the attractions of the establishment.
Box office will be open on TUESDAY.

IRVING HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1862,
On which occasion the following eminent artists will appear:
Mme. ELENA D'ANGRI, Mr. WILLIAM MASON,
Sig. ABELLA.
Mr. A. F. TOULMIN, Harpist.
TEUTONIA CHORAL SOCIETY,
Under the direction of J. MOSENTHAL.
And a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
Tickets 50 cents.
NOTICE.—Reserved seats, without extra charge, can be obtained at the Hall, and at the Music Stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's Stationery-store, No. 12 Wall-st.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHRISTY & BRIGGS.......Lessees and Proprietors.
Organized in 1842.
The only delineators of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY IN THE CITY.
The most popular amusement and the favorite resort of pleasure-seekers.
MONDAY, Sept. 15,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
GEORGE CHRISTY AND ALL HIS COMPANY
APPEAR.
The amusing burletta of
PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his original character.
A GRAND MATINEE
Every Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾.
Admittance 25 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL.
TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA,
A series of magnificent pictures REPRESENTING THE WHOLE OF THAT GLORIOUS STATE!
Painted in California by Geo. Tirrell, from sketches taken by himself, and including a superb view of
MONTGOMERY-STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, IN WAR TIMES!!
The pictures are indorsed by the entire Press and almost the entire people of California.
Explanatory Lecture by the Artist.
Exhibitions every evening, at 7¾—Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3.
Admittance 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BANVARD'S WORLD-RENOWNED MISSISSIPPI RIVER—With recently painted views of the Naval and Military operations on that river, will open in Brooklyn on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, in Court-st., opposite the City Hall. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

Sudden Appearance of a Heavy Force of Rebels Near Gauley.

Retreat of Our Forces to Elk River.

A Desperate Battle Progressing at Last Accounts.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Sunday, Sept. 14.

On Wednesday a column of the enemy, about 5,000 strong, said to be under command of Gen. LORING, the first notice of whom was his appearance in our rear, between Fayette and Gauley, made an attack on the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-seventh Ohio, under Col. SIBER, numbering 1,200 men, encamped at Fayette. A desperate battle was fought, lasting till dark. Our forces cut their way through, reaching Gauley during the night, having lost 100 killed and wounded.

Meantime, another column of the enemy approached Gauley Bridge on the Lewisburgh road, cutting off the Forty-seventh Ohio, two Companies of the Ninth Virginia and one company of the Second Virginia Cavalry who were at Summerville. Nothing has since been heard of them.

under these circumstances Col. LIGHTBURN'S front flank and rear being threatened by an overwhelming force, he was compelled to evacuate Gauley, which was successfully done on the 11th, after destroying all the Government property he was unable to bring away.

He moved down the Kanawha in two columns, one on each side of the river, reaching Camp Piatt on the afternoon of the 12th, skirmishing the whole way here. He massed his troops on the north bank of the Kanawha, but being hard pressed retreated during the night, reaching Elk river just below Charleston.

On the 12th, he made another stand on the lower bank of the Elk River, where a desperate fight ensued, lasting from morning till dark. Our forces shelled and burned Chalreston, two houses only being left. The result of the fight is unknown.

Nothing has been heard of LIGHTBURN since Saturday, at 6 P. M. Up to that time our troops were holding the ground, punishing the enemy severely.

It is understood that our forces destroyed all the salt works. LIGHTBURN brought 600 loaded wagons safely to Elk River.

The retreat to Elk River was conducted in good order. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of LIGHTBURN'S command, as well as Point Pleasant and Gallipolis.

The militia are flocking here from this and the adjacent counties.

The enemy's force is represented at 10,000.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Particulars of the Late Affair at Washington—Another Surprise—Gallantry of Our Troops—Final Repulse of the Rebels—The Explosion of the Gunboat Picket, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, Sept. 7, 1862.

The quiet of the town was startled, this morning, by the intelligence, brought by a transport, of a brisk battle yesterday in the town of Washington, N. C. Early on yesterday morning—at about 4 o'clock—as the Third New-York Cavalry, Col. MIX, were leaving the village on an expedition into the interior, a rebel force, composed of six companies of cavalry and as many infantry, rushed into town with wild yells, and immediately surrounded the barracks of our infantry—a large brick warehouse in the very heart of the village. It was a complete surprise—our men being nearly all asleep in their quarters. The Third New-York Cavalry, hearing the noise, wheeled about forthwith and charged upon the rebels, our infantry in the barracks meanwhile firing upon the enemy from the windows of the warehouse.

The fight continued for nearly two hours and terminated in the entire repulse of the rebel marauders, who were pursued by the gallant Col. MIX and his men over seven miles out of town.

The gunboat *Louisiana*, Lieut. RENSHAW commanding, rendered most valuable service in accelerating the flight of the Confederates, discharging shot and shell with great rapidity and precision. Unfortunately, the gunboat *Picket*, Capt. NICHOLS commanding, after firing one gun, blew up from the explosion of her magazine, killing nineteen of those on board, including Capt. NICHOLS, and wounding six. This sad accident was occasioned by the carelessness of some one who entered the magazine, which happened to be left unlighted, with a burning candle.

The troops engaged in the action on our side were four companies Third New-York Cavalry, one company Third New York Artillery; Companies B and D of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and Companies A and B, First North Carolina Union Volunteers, Col. E. E. POTTER commanding. Col. POTTER, who is a New-Yorker, behaved with distinguished gallantry, having a horse shot under him. Lieuts. PENNINGTON and STRONG, aids to Gen. FOSTER, also exhibited great valor and efficiency. The Massachusetts boys fought well, as usual; while the North Carolina Regiment bore themselves most bravely, as they have in every fight in which they have so far participated. One reason of this is, they have suffered from the rebels, and another, they fight with halters about their necks.

In this brush, Co. D, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, had 2 wounded; Co. B, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, 4 wounded; Co. G, Third New-York Artillery, 2 killed, 2 wounded, and 4 missing; Co. H, Third New-York Artillery, 1 killed and 7 wounded. The Third New-York Cavalry lost 2 killed and 25 wounded. Lieut. EVERETT, the gallant Adjutant of this regiment, was shot in the knee, and it is feared amputation will be necessary.

Co. B, First Regiment North Carolina Union Volunteers, lost 2 killed and seven wounded.

Thirty of the rebels were killed, and of their wounded, sixteen were taken in two ambulances, which were captured from the retreating foe. We took 20 prisoners besides.

During the engagement, the rebels recovered, and carried off with them, four 6-pounders, previously captured by us at the battle of Newbern.

The morning was foggy, and the whole town wrapped in sleep. Had Col. MIX and his cavalry not promptly appeared upon the ground as they did, the consequences of this rebel raid might have been far more serious.

Confiscation in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 14.

In compliance with orders from the Secretary of War, Gen. SCHOFIELD has ordered the Provost-Marshal-General for the District of Missouri to proceed without delay to carry into effect the Confiscation act, so far as the provisions of said act are subject to be carried into effect by the military authorities of the United States in the district. The property liable to confiscation in the district is estimated at fifty millions.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 14.

The City Malt House, corner of Block-street and West Falls-avenue, owned and occupied by FRANCIS DENMEAD, was burned this morning. Insured; total loss, $25,000.

IMPORTANT FROM CINCINNATI.

The Rebel Army Retreating in Confusion.

The Ohio Militia Going Home.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 13.

The rebel army has fallen back beyond Florence.

Some stragglers taken by our scouts say they had 20,000 men, while others say that only 10,000 advanced to this side of Florence, under Gen. HEATH.

The prisoners say the raid of the rebels was made because they had heard of Gen. BUELL'S presence in Kentucky, and had not heard from Gen. BRAGG.

Our latest report last night says that the rebels are retreating in confusion.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 13.

Gov. TOD has ordered home the militia sent here for the defence of the Border. The Cincinnati troops returned to the city this afternoon, their services being no longer required in Kentucky—the force of regular troops there being sufficient for any emergency. The streets are thronged with people to welcome them home.

The rebels are reported at Alton, twenty miles South.

It is reported to-night that Charleston, Va., has been evacuated and burned by our troops, who are falling toward the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 14.

All is quiet here. The enemy is still represented to be in force south of Florence

ACCOUNTS FROM THE CINCINNATI PAPERS.

The Retreat of the Rebels—Excitement Subsiding—The Recent Skirmishing—Casualties, &c,

From the Gazette of Saturday Morning.

The prospect of an engagement across the river has, during the last twenty-four hours, dwindled down to a very insignificant point, and our people have generally relapsed into their former state of security. The defiant enemy, who, flushed with a recent victory and the temporary conquest of the fairest portion of our sister State, has been knocking at the gates of our city for admission, has suddenly, and rather unexpectedly to most persons, beat a hasty retreat. This movement on his part shows clearly that he is not wanting in that better part of valor.

The crisis is now fairly passed. The "sustained effort" on the part of our people (which NAPIER says large cities are incapable of;) the continued influx of regular troops and the yeomanry of Ohio, with their shot guns and rifles; the advanced condition of our fortifications and intrenchments on the opposite side of the river, and the unlimited confidence placed by all in those at the head of military affairs, have fully reëstablished confidence in our midst.

The news that the enemy is in full retreat, and that our cavalry are in pursuit, will not be apt to alter this condition of affairs.

Matters over the river were comparatively quiet yesterday. Before noon it was generally known that the enemy had fallen back from the position occupied by him the night previous, but this occasioned a feeling of regret rather than joy. Our rifle-pits and earthworks were in such a forward condition, and our troops were so advantageously posted, that an attack was almost universally courted, so confident were all that in the event of an assault the enemy would have been sorely punished.

The heavy rains of Thursday afternoon and night sorely tested the soldierly qualities of our "Reserves," nearly all of whom, it is needless to say, are entirely unused to a life of such exposure and fatigue. The gallant fellows were not only without any shelter, but many of them had not even a blanket to protect them from the peltings of the sudden and pitiless storm. After a sleepless night in the rain, their appearance yesterday was not that of holiday soldiers, but their spirits were still good, and their determination to defend their homes to the last unabated. The First and Second Reserves were encamped on the left of the Bank Lick turnpike, near Fort Anderson, and the Third on the left of the Lexington pike, near Fort Mitchel.

Up to yesterday morning, our advance on the Lexington pike was held by a portion of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. MARINER, formerly editor of the Summit County *Beacon*. They now occupy the ground of Mr. H. G. BUCKNER, a rebel sympathizer, who has fled his home, about half a mile beyond Fort Mitchel. The One Hundred and Fourth has the honor of monopolizing nearly all the skirmishing that took place with the enemy during his stay.

A short distance beyond Mr. BUCKNER'S residence is a heavy piece of woods, extending on both sides of the road, which the enemy occupied from Tuesday till Thursday night. From this timber the rebels frequently emerged in considerable numbers, and on Thursday afternoon a sharp skirmish ensued between the One Hundred and Fourth and a body of Texan troops, which soon resulted in the latter seeking shelter in the woods. What loss they sustained, if any, is not known, though it is believed they did not escape without harm. Our loss was four wounded, as follows: WM. TAYLOR, Co. B—bowels, badly; HENRY SHANTZ, Co. G—right arm and side; ALEXANDER LOWERY, Co. G—leg amputated; and JOHN RANDOLPH, Co. F—right breast, slightly.

WM. BLEEKS, Fourth Sergeant of Company A, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, was shot while on picket duty, Wednesday evening, and has since died. He is represented by his comrades to have been a gallant fellow. His last words were: "Colonel, tell my friends that I tried to do my duty."

Yesterday morning, a battalion of the One Hundred and First Ohio was placed in the advance, and after reconnoitering the country for a short time, it was discovered the enemy had retreated. Our forces pushed on about two miles, when they came upon the camping ground of the enemy. Military men, who have examined the place, give it as their opinion that the force of the rebels could not have exceeded eight eight or ten thousand. Several stragglers, most of them sick, were picked up during the day, who say the retreat began about 12 o'clock Thursday night. The indications are that it was precipitate.

Later in the day the "Wallace Scouts," a company of mounted men from Covington, pursued the enemy cautiously, thoroughly scouring the country between Fort Mitchel and Florence, but without getting a sight of the retreating foe. They continued the pursuit a mile or two beyond Florence, and then returned. On their way back they met the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, who would probably come up with the enemy last night, and accelerate their retreat. The "Wallace Scouts" during their reconnoissance picked ten or a dozen stragglers, and at one place captured sixty blankets, five mules, and a few sabres and guns.

Last evening, Gen. WALLACE and Staff rode out to the front. The General addressed a few remarks to the Cincinnati Reserves, telling them that the enemy were in full retreat, and that our forces were in hot pursuit. He assured the Reserves that all danger was passed, and promised them that he would dispense with their services in a day or two at the furthest.

From the Enquirer of Saturday Morning.

The excitement of Thursday, occasioned by the near approach of the rebel army, sobered down considerably yesterday, when the news came that they were falling back. Rumors of skirmishing and preparation for battle circulated during the forenoon, but they proved void of foundation. In the afternoon we visited Fort Anderson, where everything was quiet. The Cincinnati regiment removed during the day from the position it heretofore held, across the creek, and an Indiana regiment now occupies the ground. From Fort Anderson we crossed to Fort Mitchel, and some distance beyond found the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, Col. RILEY, encamped at the residence of H. T. BUCKNER, Esq., on the Lexington pike. From the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, A. S. MARINER, who, by the way, lately edited the *Summit County Beacon*, we learned the extent of the casualties, resulting in the previous skirmishing, which was chiefly maintained by the One Hundred and Fourth.

It seems that on Wednesday the rebels were observed to swarm about the woods some half mile distant, when the Lieutenant-Colonel, who has temporary command of the regiment, with thirty men, went to reconnoiter. When near the timber they were fired upon, and the work commenced and was maintained, occasionally, with much spirit, until Thursday afternoon, when it is presumed they made preparation to retreat.

In the skirmishing, WILLIAM BLEEKS, of Massillon, belonging to Company A, was shot through the heart and died almost immediately, exclaiming to his comrades, "For God's sake, tell my friends I did my duty." WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Company B, was shot through the bowels, the wound is dangerous, but not necessarily fatal. HENRY SHANTZ, of Company G, was shot through the right arm and the ball lodged in his side. A. LOWRY, of Company G, was severely wounded in the leg, which it was found necessary to amputate, and JOHN RANDOLPH, of Company F, was shot through the right breast, the ball passing out at the back, but he will recover.

The advance force of the rebels is variously estimated at from four thousand to eight thousand, and a visit to their recent camping-ground disclosed the fact that they occupied in force about a mile upon each side of the turnpike. There were remnants of slaughtered cattle and poultry, for during their stay they feasted upon the abundance of the neighborhood. Mr. STRAUB, who lives three miles this side of Florence, states that their retrograde movement commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening, and it took them from that hour until 3 o'clock in the morning to pass his house. He counted thirty-six pieces of artillery. In the afternoon Gen. WALLACE'S scouts, a cavalry company numbering one hundred sabres, made a dash into Florence and a mile beyond, when they ascertained that the enemy was about three miles off. They captured a round dozen of the Butternuts, together with some mules, and about sixty blankets. These, with sixteen brought in previously during the day, made twenty-eight, generally composed of Texans and Georgians. Others were found lying sick with fever at Florence, but they were left to the care of persons who proffered to nurse them.

One of the prisoners captured in the forenoon is a contraband, and evidently looks upon the affair as a good joke. He says that he belonged to a lady of New-Orleans, who loaned him to a captain in the rebel army to wait upon him. "Golly," said he, "dis chile tink and tink eber so long how it am best for him to desart, and when massa begin to go upon de backward movement last night, I says, now's de time, chile; if you looks sharp, you'll dodge um ober. So I creeps and I creeps till I gets to a gully, and den I creeps like an ole rat after him cheese, and, yah! yah! yah! here I is;" and Sambo exhibited as formidable a semi-circle of teeth as ever closed upon a dainty piece of pork.

The rebel force under the combined command of SMITH and HEATH is estimated at twenty thousand. It is certain that at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon they had a force about three miles beyond Florence, but the conjecture was that they were gradually falling back.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Crew of the Wrecked Steamer Adirondack—Further Particulars of her Loss—Capture of a Valuable Prize, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Monday, Sept. 8, 1862.

The gunboat *Canandaigua* arrived on Saturday, with the officers and crew of the steam frigate *Adirondack*, who were wrecked on Man-of-War Key, the easternmost point of Abaco Island, on the 23d ult. There is little to be added to the report of the disaster which you have already received. The vessel struck at 3 o'clock in the morning, having been swept toward the reef by an unusually strong current, and I understand that no one can be blamed for the mishap. Some Government property was saved from the wreck, but the armament, which was most valuable, is irretrievably lost. The wreckers of Abaco set fire to the hull, and it burned to the water's edge. Usually it is the business of these pariahs of the shore to save instead of to destroy, but in this case it seemed that hatred of the United States was a stronger feeling than cupidity.

On the morning of the 4th, a vessel was discovered aground in South Edisto channel, and a boat having been dispatched by Capt. ETTING, of the United States bark *Shepherd Knapp*, blockading at that point, to ascertain her character, she proved to be the bark *Fanny Lowery*, of Quebec, recently from Nassau, New Providence, with a cargo of salt, quinine, wines and other articles, at present of high value to the rebels. She had a regular clearance on board for Quebec, but her captain, a French Canadian, acknowledged that Charleston was intended as his real destination. A prize crew was put on board and the vessel made sail for this port.

We are in deep suspense in consequence of the discouraging aspect of affairs North at the date of our last advices. We expect speedy relief, however, as a steamer is hourly expected with Major General O. M. MITCHEL, successor to Gen. HUNTER, in the command of this Department.

H. J. W.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

THE SACKING OF OLATHE.

About 1 o'clock Sunday morning, the 7th inst., QUANTRELL, with two hundred and thirty men, dashed into and took possession of Olathe, the county seat of Johnson County. From that time until he left, at an early hour in the morning, he and his men were engaged in the work of murder, plunder and devastation.

The first places visited were the stores kept by S. F. HILL, J. E. CLARK, and FREDERICK HOFF. From Mr. CLARK'S store they stole $900, and enough from the others to make $2,000. Capt. J. E. HAYES (absent in this city) had about fifty recruits stationed at Olathe, all of whom were captured and their arms taken Mr. SKINNER and Mr. WIGGINS, both recruits, were killed for making resistance. Mr. BLANCHARD, of Spring Hill, was also killed. They took fifty horses and mules, attached them to the best wagons they could find, and loaded them with goods seized from the stores. Private houses were entered, furniture broken, blankets stolen, and doors and windows beaten down. The only citizens protected were Judge CAMPBELL and Old TURPIN—both of these men were in favor of "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was." The printing-offices of the *Mirror* and the *Herald* were entered, and their contents demolished. The records of the County Clerk's office were torn in pieces and scattered to the winds. A Union flag suspended over the recruiting-office of Capt. HAYES was torn to shreds and trampled in the dust by these mad assailants.

QUANTRELL said when he left that he was going to Paola, and that he should not rest until he had laid the border in ruin.

GOV. ROBINSON'S PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF KANSAS: The rebellion inaugurated for the overthrow of the Government seems more formidable than ever; the rebels have largely increased in numbers and hostility, having, after more than a year's struggle, returned to the Capital of the nation, threatening its capture or destruction, while foreign intervention is imminent, and the cause of the war remains intact. Under present circumstances, it is impossible to foretell the result either to the nation or our own State.

On our northwestern, western and southern borders are large numbers of Indians, said to be unusually restive and threatening, while on the east are numerous bands of rebels, liable at any time to invade our State.

One-half of the enrolled militia of the State have entered the United States service, leaving their families to the protection of those who remain.

In view of these considerations it becomes the duty of every citizen of Kansas able to bear arms, to qualify himself for the duties of a soldier and to be in a condition to defend the National and State Governments from foes of every description.

The large number of enlistments into the service of the United States, has destroyed the organization of the Volunteer Militia effected one year ago, making a reorganization necessary. Therefore, all the volunteer companies still retaining their organization with *forty* men or over, will report at once to the Adjutant-General their roll with the number and kind of arms, if any.

All able-bodied citizens not connected with a volunteer company, are requested to organize themselves in accordance with the Militia Law, and report their organization to the Adjutant-General without delay, who will forward commissions.

As soon as the organization of the companies shall have been completed throughout the State, a Regimental and Brigade reorganization will be effected.

It is recommended that each company meet for drill on Saturday of each week.

Application will be made to the War Department for arms, and if successful, they will be furnished to the companies complying with the provisions of the law.

According to advices from Washington no more volunteers have been called for, and no drafting will be had in this State.

Our Government, State and National, is in danger; Republican institutions for all time and all lands are trembling in the balance, and it become every citizen of Kansas to be prepared to do his duty, and do it well, at a moment's warning.

Done at Topeka this 7th day of September, A. D. 1862. C. ROBINSON.

By the Governor.
S. R. SHEPHERD, Secretary of State.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.

Forgery by a Clerk of the United States Marshal—His Disappearance and Antecedents.

It is reported that a young man who has been employed as a clerk in the private office of Marshal MURRAY has recently departed very suddenly in consequence of unpleasant inquiries which were about to be made as to a check for $750 presented by him in the name of the Marshal at one of our banks, the check being a forgery It is also reported that an examination showed other forgeries out of which the young man had realized about $1,200.

It is also said that on the day when the forgery was discovered a person presented to Mr. CISCO, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, a letter purporting to come from Marshal MURRAY, which notified him that he should call upon him the next day for the amount of prize-money deposited in the Treasury, that amount being about $250,000; that he gave him this notice the day before in order that he might be ready without delay to pay the amount, to receive which he would send Mr. DWYER, who was the bearer of the note. This note appearing to be all right, arrangements were being made to pay the money to Mr. DWYER when he should present himself but before that time arrived, three other forgeries were discovered, and Mr. DWYER failed to make his appearance to receive the little amount for which he had made so bold a raid

The most extraordinary part of the affair is, that the young man in question is a fellow who was some years since arrested here by the Marshal of this District and sent back to England from which he had made his escape, under a charge of forgery. His case was pending some time here before the Commissioner, during which time he remained in custody of the Marshal. On his return to England he was tried and convicted of embezzlement, of which, as we recollect the case, he did not pretend to be innocent, and was sentenced to transportation for a term of years, on the expiration of which he came to this City, and though the facts of his case were perfectly well known to many in and about the Marshal's office, if not to the Marshal himself, he was installed as clerk or secretary to the Marshal, from which post he has now made his exit, as was to be expected, in this expeditious manner.

THE FREEDMEN OF THE SOUTH.

Their Organization, Labor, Piety, Union Spirit and Zeal. Lecture by Rev. Dr French—Narrative of Robert Smalls, the "Hero of the Planter"—An Immense Audience and Thrilling Exhibition.

The Church of the Puritans was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening, by a dense congregation of both sexes assembled to hear the Rev. Dr. FRENCH, of the Port Royal Freedmen's Relief Association, relate a chapter of his experience among the negroes recently reclaimed from Slavery, by the arms of the United States in the Department of the South.

Dr. FRENCH opened the exercises with prayer and the reading of the 50th Psalm, after an appropriate canticle sung by the choir.

The reverend gentleman then proceeded to defend the course of Gen. HUNTER in his proceedings while Commandant of the Southern Department, and to reiterate the statement that the General's return to the North was solely on leave of absence requested by himself. As this portion of Dr. FRENCH'S discourse has been more than once elaborately set forth in the TIMES, we proceed to the more novel themes eliminated.

NEGRO INDUSTRY.

Those who accuse the negroes set to work at Port Royal and elsewhere on the Southern coast, through the exertions of the Association, of indolence and unthriftiness, said the lecturer, not only do the poor black men cruel injustice, but speak directly in defiance of the facts. On the plantations marked out for their labor by the Government, and controlled by the Superintendents of the Association, not only did the negroes, who came to the flag for freedom, thoroughly cultivate their allotted portions and perform the extra tasks assigned them, but in very many instances tilled five times as much ground for themselves, and a large number of them now have saved from $2 to $50 this season out of their earnings themselves. There sat in the audience a poor colored woman from Georgia, an escaped slave, who had laid by full $50 in that way to bring North, but had been robbed of it on her way hither. On their own portions of ground the negroes raised the little corn, cotton, rice, potatoes and melons they themselves required, and a quantity for sale besides. To do this they rose early and watched late, and not only was their zeal in this work of self-emancipation from poverty a marvel, but so cheerful and contented were they withal, that there was no danger whatever should they universally gain their freedom that the North would be overrun with them, and the price of labor, but the contrary would hold good. The plantations of the teeming South would be cultivated and made to produce as they had never done before by free labor, and the process would be superintended by Northern farmers, or others imbued with similar principles. The climate there was by no means so unhealthy as it had been represented, and the resources of life were in profuse abundance. Dr. FRENCH here drew a pleasing picture of the improvements introduced into the home-life of the negroes—how, as they began to feel free and earn an independent subsistence, their cabins were whitewashed, swept clean, kept in order, pictures and maps cut from illustrated newspapers were pasted up on the walls by the women as a decoration, the rivalry in neatness thus produced, and the general elevating and refining effect. On his representation, the commanding officers and the Society had permitted him to introduce into some twenty-five of the cabins on twenty-five different plantations what had never been known before—a window with panes eight by twelve inches in dimension.

To this luxury of light were subsequently added tables three by four feet, good strong tin wash basins, and soap, stout bed-ticks, which the negro women themselves made up, and finally, a small looking-glass for each cabin. The effect of the father of the family, sitting at the head of his new table, while his sable wife and children gathered around it, and pronouncing a benediction on the humble fare, was very touching. Hitherto, they had boiled their hominy, &c. in a common skillet, and eaten it out of oyster shells when and wherever they could, some indoors and some outside, in every variety of attitude. The ludicrous pranks of both old and young darkies on eyeing themselves for the first time in the mirror were amusingly described.

THE PIETY

of the negroes was declared to be so deep, so strong, and so trustful, that the Dr. declared he ever felt uplifted and exalted in contemplating it. They all fully and sincerely believed that God was in the new things they beheld, and was working irresistibly for them.

THE SCHOOLS

established were numerous, and successful beyond all previous belief. They numbered in all from 3,000 to 5,000 learners of all sexes and all ages, from tiny childhood up to decrepit age. The thirst, the appetite and aptitude of all these pupils was surprising, and it was a touching spectacle to see mothers with babes at their breast, old grey-headed men and matrons sitting about—some on benches, some on the floor, following the wand of the teacher as it pointed out the letters and words of one and two syllables to be pronounced and spelt aloud. One venerable patriarch of 75, after a few lessons, distinguished himself in spelling, and when asked why he took such trouble in his old age, replied that old as he was he wanted to learn to read the blessed Book (the Bible) when he "went over Jordan." At Fernandina the Doctor opened a school on the very first day with 112 pupils, and on the second it was largely increased, the juveniles alone numbering 107. He there called in to his assistance a soldier from the noble Ninth Maine Regiment, and among his classes found two young women, one from Jacksonville, Fla., and the other from Georgia, who could already read quite well, and these, too, he got to assist. He found that these girls also possessed rich voices and rare talent for music, and with their aid, opened a singing-class. One lovely afternoon, at the close of the usual exercises, there was a pause—the strangest, most impressive pause the Doctor ever felt—and then, suddenly the clear, round, full voice of the Florida girl opened with—

"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the ground,"

and by magic, the whole singing-class, sixty in number, chimed in, bringing out the chorus with an effect that made him weep. Where they had learned it he could not conjecture, but it was given with wonderful precision and vigor, and created a great sensation in the town. The windows of the large public building in which they sang being out, the "Secesh Union" people of the place—the only kind of Union people down there—swarmed about the premises in amazement. While the class sang they were joined by forty more scholars, and the entire 100 marched around and around, keeping time to the cadence. Yet, when the Doctor spoke to a Massachusetts lady, who had lived South several years, and had two pianos in her house, to solicit her aid in giving the colored songstress an opportunity to receive instruction, she pompously declined, saying that she deemed it "derogatory to the character of the sex."

THE NEGRO BRIGADE

was spoken of in high terms. Without arms and scarcely clad, the negroes, when organized, were docile, obedient and easily disciplined. Gen. HUNTER kept them thus for four months, and employed them to lade and unlade ships, and do other work to relieve the white soldiers, but when he found that the latter reviled and abused them in every conceivable way, his conscience would not let him subject them to such treatment any longer. Arms and equipments at length came, but the brigade was shortly afterward disbanded.

THE PRO-SLAVERY UNION GENERALS,

as Dr. FRENCH called them, were from the highest to the lowest bitterly satirized by him, with the remark that he had learned "free speech down in Georgia." The Doctor's declaration that the Government, in endeavoring to exclude universal freedom from the contest, was fighting against Omnipotence; that God has his hand upon the nation's pulse, and would dig its grave if that pulse beat not true to liberty; that this war was upon the Negro Question, and not about JEFF. DAVIS and the South; and that man must be blind who did not see in what was occurring there, the doom of Slavery, was received with tremendous applause.

The negroes, he said, would fight valiantly, gloriously, and to the death; they had every incentive, and Gen. HUNTER had said that with two full brigades composed of such material as the first, he could have conquered all Florida. [Renewed applause.]

Reverting to the proposed abandonment of the Southern Department and the 15,000 blacks who had escaped to the Flag from bondage, the lecturer protested most solemnly against, and said that upon the measure being hinted to Commodore DUPONT, the latter had, with uplifted hands, exclaimed that if his country could do so cruel and monstrous a thing, he would feel like breaking his sword, turning his back upon the land, and going away to Europe, there to end his days!

This, like many other forcible points of Dr. FRENCH'S discourse, was received with most vehement demonstrations, but upon one occasion, when he bore very severely and emphatically upon Gen. MCCLELLAN, some very distinct hisses mingled with the approbation. It would be impossible to narrate all the anecdotes, illustrations, and vivid pictures with which this highly instructive two hours' lecture was replete. We only give an outline.

THE HERO OF THE PLANTER

was at the close introduced by the Doctor, and proceeded to give a detailed narrative of his famous escape with the steamer *Planter*, from Charleston Harbor. He was a fine-looking negro, of 30, and spoke with ease and self-possession. His wife and children were present, and were introduced to the audience, in company with CATHERINE GENLAC, JOANNA FLEMING, PHILIP DORNAY and WILLIAM and ANNE SUMMERSON, all likely-looking fugitive slaves. The surprising and grotesque adventures of the last two persons, (man and wife,) who escaped by letting themselves be headed up in rice casks, and so conveyed in a wagon of provisions through Charleston to the shore, were amusingly related by Dr. FRENCH, who, when a collection for the benefit of the fugitives had been taken up, terminated the proceedings with the singing of the 447th Hymn, and a fervent benediction.

As the congregation broke up, crowds gathered around the "contrabands" to compliment them, and Dr. FRENCH announced that any contributions might be sent to No. 400 Broadway, and any applications offering employment to his *protégés*, could be sent to his office, No. 5 Beekman-street.

What Europe Thinks of Us.

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, who has just returned from a three months' vacation in England and on the continent of Europe, gave to a large audience at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening, the result of his observations during his absence, with respect to the opinions entertained abroad touching the American Rebellion. His narrative was highly interesting, and was received with every demonstration of delight, but did not present any new or different aspect of European opinion regarding American affairs from that well known to exist by most readers of the newspapers. In England, he said, the aristocratic influence in the main was against us; so was the commercial influence, and as for the press, with the exception of the *Daily News*, *Star*, BRIGHT'S paper, and the *Edinburgh Mercury*, it was all hostile to the North. Still we had a few friends among the nobility, among whom he mentioned Lord SHAFTSBURY, who had stated that if the North would only raise the standard of God and Liberty, they would not lack for sympathy in Europe. Earl RUSSELL had likewise frequently expressed a similar sentiment, and he gave that nobleman the credit, notwithstanding the harsh criticism he had encountered on this side the water, of being a conscientious Anti-Slavery man, of having no sympathy with the South, and of having stood thus far, as a breakwater, against the tremendous pressure brought to bear upon the Government in favor of intervention and recognition. The religious element of Great Britain contained a large *substratum* in our favor. At all the religious meetings he attended, our civil war was alluded to in the prayers, and the invariable petition was that it might result in the downfall of oppression, the spread of civil liberty, and in a speedy termination.

He quoted from a passage in one of SPURGEON'S sermons, delivered the Sunday after his arrival there, in which that popular preacher indulged in very harsh comments on our civil war, which had given rise to unfavorable criticism of him by the American Press. Mr. SPURGEON, he said, like many other true friends of America, who had defended the North in the outset of the rebellion, had become disappointed and disgusted at the manner in which the war had been conducted by our Government, and were utterly unable to discern any principle lying at the foundation of our attempt to suppress the rebellion. This was the position of all liberals throughout Europe. It was a matter of the greatest amazement to them that the North, seeing that *Slavery* was the moving cause and the life blood of the rebellion, did not strike at the root of the evil, proclaim emancipation, and thus inaugurate a principle worth fighting for, and at the same time secure the sympathies of the world in their favor.

The working classes of England who were suffering the most from the war, he said, were generally friendly to the North, and would be universally so if they knew it was to result in the downfall of Slavery. The leading Methodist preacher in England, Rev. WILLIAM ARTHUR, who recently traveled in America, he said was a fast friend of the North, and expressed his confident belief in a restoration of the Union. Europeans knew nothing and cared nothing about the terms "Union" or "Secession" as they are regarded by us. The only thing they looked for was a principle lying at the foundation of the strife, and if they were unable to find that, they regarded the contest as a fruitless one and a nuisance to the world, which humanity required should be brought to an end.

In France, public opinion was only the reflection of the tone of the influential Press of England, which was against us. The North, however, had a true friend in Prince NAPOLEON, and one which our Ambassador had said he could rely on in the hour of trial.

He was confident, from his observations in England and on the Continent, that unless our Government inaugurated a new programme relative to the object of the strife, or speedily gained some great advantage over the rebellion, the pressure of public opinion would ere long force an interference in the quarrel, and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He related the following as coming under his observation while in Paris:

He said that while sitting in the Hotel de Louvre he had the pleasure of hearing an honest and intelligent opinion of affairs given by a Southern gentleman of culture and breeding. Said he, "There can be but two possible terminations to this struggle within the coming three months; either there will be as a result of Southern victory, two mighty Republics, each so powerful and self-sustaining as to command the respect of the world, or else LINCOLN'S army will break up our forces, overrun our country with vast numbers of men, destroy Slavery absolutely, and make our section as completely Yankeeized as the soil of New-England itself.

Mr. CUYLER'S address is one which should be heard by every man at the North, and as a lecture before athenæums, a stump speech to a manly gathering, a sermon for the multitude, a counsel for our rulers, a suggestion to the Generals of our armies and an encouragement to the rank and file of our vast military corps, it would be of inestimable value. Our columns, so crowded, exclude a full report, to which the foregoing sketch does but lame justice.

Hotel Arrivals.

Wm. H. Ramsey, Bank Comptroller of the State of Wisconsin; Col. J. Wheeling and officers of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V.; M. E. Hatch, H. A. Holden, Jas. G. McCanny, Lieut. A. Dexter and R. S. Chew, U. S. N., and Maj. J. R. Tappan, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., are stopping at the Astor House.

E. W. Smith, U. S. A., and Prof. W. B. Bushnell, Yale College, are guests at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A. Stone, of Cleveland; Brig.-Gen. Gilmore, U. S. A.; L. D. Dameron, St. Louis; G. B. White, U. S. N.; G. H. Hale, Michigan; H. S. Rutherford, St. Louis, and H. Greenwood, Cincinnati, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chas. H. Noyes, Geo. S. Redfield and Dr. J. P. Gilbert, U. S. N., and Chas. Wood, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. G. Purden, of Hong Kong, China, is a guest at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell and family, of Massachusetts, and M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

D. H. Winter, of England, is stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. Arzenloff, Russian Navy, and Col. Cursle, One Hundred and Thirty-third N. Y. S. V., are at the Everett House.

Jose T. Fernandez, of Cuba, is a guest at the Clarendon Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GUNJAH WALLAH—ANTOKAKI AYASH.

The great Turkish Exhilirant and Nervine.
Gunjah produces the most delicate *spirituelle* exhilaration.
Gives visions of moonlit isles in slumbrous seas.
Gunjah contains no opium, and is perfectly harmless.
Gunjah, unlike stimulants, has no bad after-effects.
Gunjah gives light to the eye and cheeks of bloom.
Gunjah cures, almost instantaneously, nervousnesss, melancholy.
Gunjah clears the skin of the beautiful Circassian.
Gunjah supersedes quinine, opium, morphia, liquors, smoking.
Gunjah imparts superhuman strength to mind and body.
Gunjah cures rheumatism, neuralgia, chills, fever, headache, restlessness.
Gunjah cures female weakness, want of vital energy.

Exclusive Wholesale and Retail Agencies established on favorable terms in cities, town, country and army. Agents wanted everywhere. Put up in unique gold, silver, satin and ivory boxes, at 25 cents each. Five boxes in Turkish carton, $1. Sent to any address. We are selling immense quantities. Sold by Druggists generally. SCOTT & Co., Chemists, Wood's Marble Buildings, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The horrors of war can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, as it will cure *any* wound however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot should be in every man's knapsack. Only 25 cents per pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Death of Senator Thompson, of N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.

Hon. JOHN R. THOMPSON, United States Senator died at his residence in Princeton at an early hour after midnight. His official term would have expired on the 4th of March.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ericsson, from Port Royal, S. C.—Capt. Guss, Capt. W. Wayne, Wm. Powell, John Glen, John Cosgrove, H. Trask, P. J. Flanagan, J. A. McCrea, A. Sumner, and 19 in the steerage.

In ship Undaunted, from New-Orleans—F. B. Hanschild, A. Barron, lady and 2 children, J. Kendrick, Mrs. Welch and 2 children, Miss S. White, D. Nicholson, lady and 2 children.

In bark Hebron, from Buenos Ayres—H. D. Carlisle, Otto Ludovia.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	5 40	Sun sets....	6 10	Moon rises...	10 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.	12 22	Gov. Island.	1 11	Hell Gate....	2 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 14.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Oriole, Gates, Fortress Monroe 48 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamship Ericsson, Lowber, Port Royal, S. C., 3 ds., with passengers to D. D. Tompkins.

Steam transport Thames, Smith, Alexandria, Va., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

U. S. storebark Guerrilla, Pearce, commander, Beaufort, N. C., 3 ds. Sld. in co. with gunboat Mystic, for the blockading fleet off Wilmington, N. C., and steamer John Collins, for Port Royal.

Ship Liberty, Patterson, Liverpool 34 ds., with coal to J. & N. Smith & Co. Aug. 18, lat. 50 22, lon. 12 30, fell in with Br. bark Georgiana, of Cork, waterlogged and abandoned; sent the second officer on board; the Br. ship Royal Family and Br. bark Young Nova Scotian being by, they supplied her with men; they would try and get her into some port, (since arrived at Queenstown.) Sept. 5, lat. 43, lon. 60 20, spoke ship Manchester, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Bavaria, Waring, Havre Aug. 15, with mdse. and 94 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Aug. 9, lat. 42 50, lon. 62 28, spoke ship Empire State, from Liverpool for New-York. Sept. 13, off Nantucket South Shoal, spoke ship Harraseeket, from London for New-York.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight 28 ds., with mdse. and 74 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Sept. 2, lat. 45 6, lon. 55, signalized a large ship, bound E., showing Nos. 3,954, 3d distg. pendant.

Ship John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool Aug. 12, with mdse. and 363 passengers to Williams & Guion. Anchored on the Bar 13th inst.

Ship Carl, (Brem.,) Otten, Bremen 36 ds., with mdse. and 208 passengers to Ruger Bros. Sept. 10, lat. 43, lon. 63, saw a steamer, bark-rigged, bound E.

Ship Byzantium, Robinson, London and Deal Aug. 9, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Mamaroneck, Cushing, Liverpool Aug. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Tapscott & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Arctic, Zerega, Cardiff Aug. 8, with mdse. to Zerega & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship B. S. Kimball, (of Rockland,) Hosmer, Liverpool 31 ds., with coal to master.

Ship Harry of the West, Cotton, Valentia Aug 6, passed Gibraltar Aug. 12, in ballast to Calvin Adams.

Ship St. Louis, Berry, Glasgow and Greenock Aug. 13, with mdse. to Wm. & Alfred Nelson.

Ship Enterprise, McLean, Havre 35 ds., with mdse. and 250 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Rutland, (of Boston,) Ingraham, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to order.

Ship Ontario, Hosmer, Liverpool 35 ds., with coal to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Centurion, Zerega, Liverpool Aug. 9, with mdse. to Zerega & Co.

Ship J. S. Parsons, Ellis, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. and 134 passengers to C. H. Parsons.

Ship Jupiter, Richmers, Gloucester, Eng., 39 ds., with salt to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship Undaunted, (of Boston,) Tay, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar to master.

Ship President Fillmore, Nelson, London 35 ds., in ballast to Thomas Dunham.

Bark Stella, (Brem.,) Riebe, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. and 269 passengers to H. Koop Sept. 12, off George's Shoal, spoke Br. bark "Viobery," from Londonderry for New-York.

Bark Crown, (Br., of Jersey,) Lacroix, Jersey Aug. 14, in ballast to Mark Mendelick. Sept. 12, off George's Shoals, spoke Br. brig Viking, from Sunderland for New-York.

Bark Liriope, (Br., of Hartlepool,) Potter, Hamburg 60 ds., with mdse. and 90 passengers to R. Sloman & Edye. Had 3 deaths, (infants.) July 20, G. Kulper, seaman, of Germany, fell overboard, and was lost,

Bark Cabot, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) McGregor, Dublin 34 ds., in ballast to master. Been 14 ds. W. of Sable Island with light S. W. and W. winds and calms.

Bark Lillias, (of Belfast,) Gilmore, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had light W. winds most of the passage.

Bark "Jane Anson," (Br., of Arbroath,) White, Cardiff 50 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Kensington, (Br.,) Corning, Yarmouth, N. S., 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Osborne, (Br., of Bristol,) Stamper, Leith 30 ds., in ballast to Arkell, Hurst & Co.

Bark Viking, (Br., of Sunderland,) Wiggins, Sunderland 65 ds., with coal to Arkell, Hurst & Co.

Bark Dienstag, (Pruss.,) Schievelbein, Cardiff 63 ds., with coal to John G. Dale.

Bark Fanny Hamilton, Wass, Marseilles 42 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark H. D. Brookman, Cheeney, Greenock 44 ds., with coal to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Bark Hebron, (of Boston,) Witham, Buenos Ayres July 23, with hides, &c., to H. S. Vining & Co.

Bark Venus, (Mecklg.,) Permien, Cardiff 52 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Angostura, (Brem.,) Losekam, Angostura Aug. 16, and the river 22d, with hides, &c., to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Brig Moses Day, (of Bangor,) Loud, Liverpool July 30, with coal to R. P. Buck & Co. Sept. 8, lat. 45 30, lon. 62, spoke Br. brig Caroline, from Liverpool for New-York.

Brig Minnie Schiffer, Connauton, Tarragona July 28, and Gibraltar Aug. 18, with wool, liquorice, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brig Peerless, (Br., of Halifax,) Maxwell, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to James Hunter & Co.

Brig Imogene, Ayres, Cadiz 38 ds., with mdse. to Tupper & Bailey.

Brig Carl, (Pruss.,) Evert, Cardiff 14 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt

Brig Eurus, Parsons, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to R. Belloni.

Brig Jane, (Br.,) Aclave, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Anna Shepherd, Crocker, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal for Port Morris.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Burton, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Beals & Hamilton.

Schr. Palestine, Conklin, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Chere, Mills, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Union, Havland, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. M. A. Rowland, Fellier, New-Bedford 3 ds., oil.

BELOW—One ship, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, E. S. E.

Miscellaneous.

The steam transports George's Creek and City of Richmond, at Pier No. 9, North River, are now loading ordnance and subsistence stores for Washington, D. C.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The U. S. ship Ino sailed from Port Royal Sept. 8, for New-York, having on board sixty of the officers and crew of the U. S. steamship Adirondack, before reported wrecked—(By telegraph to S. S. Gilpin, Merchants' and Exchange Reading Rooms, corner Exchange-place and William st.)

Spoken, &c.

Lagrange—brig, from Buenos Ayres for Antwerp Aug. 18, lat. 38 3, lon. 30 5.

Lancaster—Br. ship, from Newport, Eng., for Philadelphia, Sept. 9, off George's.

Waredale—brig, hence for Queenstown, Sept. 5, lat. 42 50, lon. 66 12.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, July 23, ships James Nesmith, Watts, from Portland for Antwerp, to sail in about 14 ds.; Messenger, Hooper, from Cadiz for Antwerp, not discharged; schrs. Sydney Price, Godfrey, from Cadiz for New-York in a few ds.; Alba, Stacey, hence for London, dischg.

At Angostura, Aug. 16, bark Aeronaut, hence, just arr.; Hamb. brig Pauline, for New-York in 8 ds.

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of a Letter from
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TO HIS BROTHER
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MAY, 1851.

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